

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1963-64 PRESENTATION.

SRI B. D. JATTI (Finance Minister): Sir,—I deem it a privilege to present to the House the Budget Estimates for the year 1963-64.

2. The year 1963-64 is a crucial one in that we have to face a difficult financial position. We should therefore endeavour to mobilise all our resources not only to implement the plan successfully but also to meet the additional demands necessitated by the Emergency.

3. As the time of the House is very precious, I do not propose to enter into the details of the achievements in the several Departments which are given in Part II of my speech for the information of the Honourable members. I am only dealing with the broad financial aspects and the salient features of the estimates.

General Economic Trends.

4. The following table indicates the area and production of important crops.

FINAL FORECASTS.					
<i>Area and Production of important Crops</i>					
<i>Crops</i>	1960-61		1961-62		
	<i>Area in acres</i>	<i>Production in tons</i>	<i>Area in acres</i>	<i>Production in tons</i>	
Rice ..	23,65,959	12,36,801	24,13,950	12,67,595	
Jowar ..	67,45,783	10,51,392	67,94,926	12,63,123	
Ragi ..	21,72,367	6,52,025	21,74,342	7,13,830	
Bajra ..	12,22,033	1,24,981	12,28,722	1,35,999	
Pulses ..	29,21,486	3,07,813	29,23,733	3,19,667	
Groundnut ..	21,21,208	7,91,434	21,32,861	4,98,757	
Cotton ..	25,05,553	*3,75,126	23,47,491	*4,41,344	
Sugarcane ..	1,46,060	37,62,048	1,60,663	41,21,010	
Coffee ..	1,85,561	32,759	1,85,561	31,421	

*Bales.

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As compared to 1960-61, the agricultural production had improved in 1961-62 particularly in respect of Rice, Jowar, Ragi and Pulses. The estimates for 1962-63 show that the area under rice, cotton, sugarcane, jowar and ragi would be higher than during 1961-62.

5. Under industrial production also, the year 1961-62 witnessed considerable improvement over that in the preceding year. In respect of Iron and Steel, Sugar and Paper, particularly, there was considerable increase in production as shown below :

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1960-61	1961-62
Pig Iron (including ferro-alloy) ..	Metric Tons	84,343	88,821
Crude and Semi-finished Steel	43,802	49,634
Finished Steel	38,992	39,857
Sugar	104,879	126,829
Paper	33,733	34,036

During the same period the value of production in Government Commercial Undertakings also registered noticeable increases over that in 1960-61. Statistics available in respect of these industries up to the period ending September 1962 show that this trend is continuing.

6. In the field of mining, the production of gold and silver during 1961-62 exceeded the 1960-61 level. In the former case, the production increased to 4,935 Kilograms from 4,921 Kilograms in 1960-61 and in the latter case it increased from 364.23 Kilograms to 372.68 Kilograms. The Mineral Development Board also intensified its programme of production.

7. Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities were on the upward move during the earlier part of 1962. The prices of non-agricultural commodities like Bricks, Tiles, Teak, Copper and Cast-iron also showed higher trends. Due to the vigorous steps taken by the Government of India and the State Governments with the co-operation of the various Merchants' Associations, the prices were kept under control, and I have no doubt in my mind that the business community, which comprises intelligent and educated men, will continue to play their worthy part in keeping the prices under check and thereby safeguard the interests of the consumers and growers in the difficult times we are passing through.

8. From the figures of the Employment Exchanges functioning in the State, it is seen that employment opportunities were higher in 1961-62 than during 1960-61. The increasing tempo of the plan is a major contributory factor for this improvement. In the later months of 1962 (up to the end of September 1962) this improved position was maintained.

9. As a result of the overall increase in production in all the sectors, the income generated in those sectors has also been increasing. The *per capita* income in our State has shown perceptible increase in recent years, the *per capita* income which stood at Rs. 225.8 in 1950-51 having increased to Rs. 262 in 1956-57 and to Rs. 290 in 1958-59 at current prices. The *per capita* income in 1960-61 is estimated to reach the level of Rs. 311.

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Agricultural Production including Agricultural Finance.

10. The State's economy mainly depends on Agricultural production. We have been able to increase production in 1st and 2nd plans as a result of intensified efforts. The House will have an idea of the achievements from the details furnished in part-II of the speech. The realisation of targets mainly depends on Irrigation and credit facilities and availability of manures, good seeds and implements.

11. A target to produce 10 lakh tons of additional foodgrains during the Third Plan programme has been fixed as a result of implementation of the several Grow More Food Schemes. During the First year of the plan, i.e., 1961-62, 0.63 lakh tons of additional foodgrains were produced. During the Second year of the Plan, i.e., 1962-63, additional production of 1.40 lakh tons of foodgrains is anticipated. It is possible to attain further production of 2 lakh tons during 1963-64, but this depends on the Irrigation facilities, timely rains and quantum of fertilisers available. With this end in view provision is made for Agricultural production in the next year's budget as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Schemes relating to Agriculture Department (seeds multiplication, research, etc.) ..	130.00
Irrigation Wells	175.00
Tank Restoration, new tanks, etc. ..	230.00
Soil Conservation (Agriculture and Forest Departments)	90.00

Supply of Pump Sets (Rs. 20.00 lakhs) and Power Supply to Irrigation Pumps (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)	40.00*
Major Irrigation	625.00
Field Channels (Revenue, Capital and Loan)	100.03

12. During the Third Plan period it is programmed to distribute 7,53,750 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, 7,96,900 tons of phosphatic fertilisers and 50,000 tons of potassic fertilisers. During the first and second year of this plan period 1,16,770 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, 65,000 tons of phosphatic fertilisers and about 10,000 tons of Potassic fertilisers have been distributed through co-operative societies and licensed dealers.

The target for the distribution of fertilisers during the year 1963-64 will be of the order of 1,35,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, 1,62,500 tons of phosphatic fertilisers, and 10,000 tons of potassic fertilisers. During this year, our seed farms are expected to release larger quantities of seeds for multiplication.

13. As a result of steps taken to reorganise the Apex Bank, the District Central Co-operative Banks, the Central Land Mortgage Bank and other primary Societies and Banks, there has been considerable increase in the dispensation of short, medium and long-term credit. The dispensation of short-term credit increased from Rs. 69.47 lakhs at the beginning of the Second Plan to Rs. 14.14 crores at the end of it. During the year 1961-62 it went up to Rs. 15.17 crores and is expected to reach Rs. 19 crores during the current year.

* This is in addition to provision made in Electricity Board Budget.

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During the year 1963-64 it is programmed to advance short and medium-term finance to the tune of about Rs. 25 crores depending on the release of credit by the Reserve Bank.

In the field of long term credit also, the advances increased from Rs. 24.43 lakhs at the beginning of the Second Plan to Rs.97 lakhs at the end of it. During the year 1961-62, the advances reached Rs. 1.05 crores and they are expected to come to Rs. 1.30 crores during the current year. It is proposed to advance a sum of Rs. 1.45 crores by way of long term loans to agriculturists during the year 1963-64.

The co-operative movement has thus helped the agriculturists in getting adequate and timely finance. Our programme is to disburse Rs. 30 crores by way of short term loans, Rs. 7.50 crores by way of medium-term loans and Rs. 7.50 crores by way of long-term loans to agriculturists for agricultural operations before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. This of course is subject to the availability of funds.

14. To ensure timely supply of seeds it is proposed to continue for some time longer the subsidy per quintal of Rs. 4.00 to Registered Seed Growers and a premium of Rs. 1.25 to Societies or Local Bodies for storage and supply to ryots. During the current year, an additional provision of Rs. 3.06 crores was made to step up production. Of this, Rs. 1 crore is allotted for minor irrigation, Rs. 1.05 crore for Irrigation wells and

Rs. 1 crore for purchase of pump sets through the Electricity Board for supply to Ryots on liberalised terms. During 1962-63, 10,500 wells have been started under the liberalised scheme. About 8,000 out of 16,750 wells sanctioned during 1960-61 have been completed and 4,000 more wells are expected to be completed before the end of the current year. A sum of Rs. 175 lakhs (loan Rs. 165 lakhs and subsidy Rs. 10 lakhs) has been provided in the Budget for 1963-64 to meet the second and third instalments in respect of well works sanctioned during current and previous years and for sanctioning fresh loans if resources permit.

15. The Honourable members may see from the P. W. D. Budget that provision has been made for about 1,318 Minor Irrigation Works costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs each, which are in progress and for works started during the current year or proposed to be started. The estimated cost of all these works is over Rs. 15 crores and the intention of Government is to give priority for works in progress and complete them as early as possible. The Department has on hand another 1,200 works which have been investigated ; but this can be taken up only after completion of the works already taken up. The Honourable members will appreciate that it is of utmost importance to see that money invested yields the desired objective of food production as quickly as possible and this can be achieved only by completing these small works spread over the entire State, with minimum delay. The Budget under Minor Irrigation Works makes also lumpsum provisions to take up a few more works which are directly or indirectly remunerative. In addition

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if necessary, some more works can also be taken up by diversion of funds from works which have not been started or which are technically not feasible or remunerative.

16. To enable Government to undertake a number of works in the arid areas of the State, the prescribed conditions about minimum percentage return and maximum cost per acre have been relaxed. To encourage the cultivators to organise Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies, Government have waived the levy of centage charges of 3 per cent on the preparation of plans and estimates.

Major Irrigation.

17. While Minor Irrigation is intended to supply water to smaller pockets, the problem of food shortage can be tackled more effectively on a long term basis only by bigger projects though it involves the investment of considerable sums. The Honourable members can see from Part-II, the progress on some of the Major Irrigation Projects.

18. Mere completion of big projects will not yield quick results unless facilities are created for utilisation of water without much time lag. It is therefore necessary to provide field channels to bring water to the ryots' fields. With a view partly to augment food production in the State in the present national emergency and partly to realise a return on the capital investment made on these schemes, Government have

accorded approval to the construction and maintenance, at Government cost, of water courses up to the capacity of one cusec under all Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in the State. Approval has also been accorded for the construction and maintenance of Field Channels of less than one cusec capacity up to the last survey number, wherever necessary, subject to recovery of cost on this account from the beneficiaries in accordance with the law in force. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for field channels.

19. As Honourable members are aware, the percentage of irrigated area to the total crop area in our State is 7.3 which is very low when compared to 20 to 42 in the neighbouring States. Since a major portion of the State is affected by famine and scarcity conditions, it is necessary to take up without delay some more irrigation projects by harnessing some of our big rivers in order to bring larger area under Irrigation.

20. The preliminary works of the Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Projects have been taken up and they are in progress. Efforts have been made to obtain the clearance of the Planning Commission and Central Water and Power Commission to these projects so that work could be commenced without delay and expenditure regulated keeping in view the needs of National Emergency.

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Generation of Power.

21. This State which was once leading in power generation has now lagged behind. This is because of the fact that in spite of economical projects with high power potentialities, sufficient funds could not be provided in the 1st and 2nd plans.

22. Based on the recommendations of the Central Water and Power Commission under the All-India Scheme for investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects and multipurpose river projects, the two schemes included for investigation and implementation during the Third Plan period, are (1) the KALINADI Hydro-Electric Scheme and (2) the tail race development of the Sharavathi Valley Project.

23. As per tentative figures worked out, the Kalinadi Scheme provides for generation of 7.5 lakhs K.W. of power at an approximate cost of Rs. 85 crores. A provision of Rs. 50.6 lakhs is made for this project in the Third Plan.

24. The tail race development of the Sharavathi Valley Project envisages generation of 1,45,000 K.W. of power at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.5 crores. There is a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Third Plan for this Scheme.

25. Besides the above, there are a few other Schemes under investigation, though not included in

the Third Plan for implementation. These are (1) the Aghanasini, (2) the Bedti, (3) the Varahi, (4) the Netravati, and (5) the Cauvery Hydel Schemes. Investigations for generation of power in the canal Power Station of the Tungabhadra Left Bank Channel at Shivapur and Mallapur are practically completed. This scheme is proposed to be taken up for implementation as a short-term project at an economical cost and necessary action is being taken to approach the Government of India for taking up the scheme in the Third Plan itself.

26. The First Stage of the Sharavathi Valley Project, the Bhadra and the Tungabhadra Projects are expected to be completed in all respects during the Third Plan period.

The Second and Final Stages of the Sharavathi Valley Project which are also under execution are scheduled for completion by the year 1967-68. However, the generation and utilisation of power during this period will be dependent upon the programme of installation of additional units as and when they arrive.

27. If we could complete the Kalinadi Scheme also in the Fourth Plan, the entire economy of the State will be transformed, and we could supply power not only for development of small scale industries and agricultural production, but also for establishing big and major industries. There are many private Industrialists who are prepared to start Industries but, in the absence of power, it has not been possible to

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satisfy their requirements. The sanction and implementation of Kalinadi Project also is therefore one of urgency in the interest of rapid industrialisation and in the context of the present emergency. The State Government has impressed on the Planning Commission the need to take up this project on priority basis during this plan period.

Industrial Expansion.

28. As already mentioned, the State cannot achieve the desired progress in the industrial field unless power becomes available. I can assure the House that once the Sharavathi is completed the progress will be rapid and we can expect many new Industries to be set up in the State.

29. The expansion Scheme of Electric Factory at a cost of Rs. 4.30 crores is in progress and machinery is expected to arrive according to schedule. The steel expansion scheme of Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., is progressing and the machinery is expected as scheduled. It is proposed to take up the project of special steel at a cost of about Rs. 7 crores and the Scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India.

30. The Government of India have also accorded permission for starting a major fertiliser factory in the State in the Private Sector and steps are under way to establish this major industry near Mangalore.

31. The House is aware that consequent on the stoppage of work in M. S. K. Mills, Ltd., Gulbarga, more than 2,000 labourers were affected, and as there was no other Industry in this backward area Government had to step in and take over a major control in this Industry. So far a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been advanced by the Government and the State Finance Corporation and this amount has been utilised for paying back wages, discharging certain liabilities and purchasing yarn. A mill of this magnitude cannot be restored to a satisfactory working condition unless atleast another sum of Rs. 1 crore is invested to provide adequate working capital for liquidating inescapable liabilities and replacement and renewal of the old machinery. The Industrial Development Corporation will be able to consider the application of the Mills for financing the replacement of its machinery provided the Company starts working and the Scheduled Banks will provide production finance once the Mills commence working satisfactorily. To facilitate the above, Government have taken a decision to give a loan of another Rs. 60 lakhs to the Mills at 6 per cent interest and I hope that it will be possible to place this Industry on a sound footing, before long.

Ports.

32. The Third Five-Year Plan for Ports and Harbours provides developmental schemes costing Rs. 280.3 lakhs for the minor ports in Mysore State.

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The actual expenditure incurred in the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan will be only Rs. 55 lakhs.

33. A number of items of equipment and machinery including a two-ton grab dredger and optical equipment are being imported. The work on the lighterage wharf and other schemes at Karwar estimated to cost of Rs. 183 lakhs have been sanctioned and are under way. It is expected that the lighterage wharf will be completed by 1964, enabling the port to handle 5 lakh tons of iron ore, one lakh tons of manganese ore and 50,000 tons of general cargo. Ports of Malpe, Coondapur, and Honnavar are also being developed with the provision of jetties and other port facilities to accelerate the export of ores from the State.

34. The most important scheme included in the Third Five-Year Plan is the development of Mangalore Port into a major port at a total cost of Rs. 13 crores. As the entire expenditure on this is to be borne by the Government of India, it will not be reflected in the State Budget. The development of this port being of vital importance to the State I am happy to inform the House that all preparatory steps including the investigation of the site and other preliminaries such as water supply and approach roads are being completed and the main work on the port is expected to start during the coming financial year.

Communications.

35. As Honourable Members are aware, the P.W.D. has already exceeded the plan ceiling of Rs. 9 crores of the Third Five-Year Plan in the first two years. As priority had to be given to the Agricultural Sector including Minor Irrigation, Power and Major Irrigation, the tempo under "Communications" has to be slowed down. The plan provision has therefore been reduced to Rs. 1.25 crores for next year. Since some of the new works included in the current year's Budget are in progress, an additional provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for these works costing Rs. 1.10 crores. We could not make provision for several other works though included in the current year's Budget for want of resources, but during the course of next year Government will try their best to provide another Rs. 40 lakhs to take up works costing about Rs. 4 crores, if necessary, by advancing money from the Contingency Fund. The House will be apprised of the details at the appropriate time. This is so far as State Plan Schemes are concerned. Besides the above, the Budget makes provision for the following schemes :

	Rs. in lakhs.
Communications in Sugarcane areas	20.00
Ore Roads	200.00*
West Coast Roads	130.00†
State Roads of economic importance	38.00‡

* (50 per cent assistance from Government of India).

† (100 per cent assistance).

‡ (4/5th assistance).

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Democratic Decentralisation.

36. The Panchayats and Taluk Boards in the State have already worked for more than two years under the new Act. It has been felt for some time past that ways and means should be found to provide more resources and tag on additional functions to these bodies. The Mysore Resources and Economy Committee have also made certain recommendations in this regard. Government therefore thought it fit to appoint a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Co-operation to examine the working of these institutions under the present legislation and to recommend such changes in the Act and Rules as will contribute to a more effective functioning of these institutions. Some of the main points on which the Committee have been requested to submit their report are :—

- (1) Inter-Relationship between the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (2) Powers of Taxation that could be invested in them.
- (3) Plan and Non-Plan Schemes that could be entrusted to them for implementation.
- (4) The nature and extent of control and supervision of Government over these bodies.
- (5) The staffing pattern of these bodies.
- (6) The resources of these bodies, etc.

The Committee commenced its work in October and has concluded its study tour within the State and in the neighbouring States of Andhra, Madras and Maharashtra. The Committee visited selected Panchayat Raj Institutions in all these States and has issued a questionnaire for eliciting public opinion. The Committee is expected to furnish its report shortly. I hope in making its recommendations the Committee will take into consideration the State's financial position so that any devolution of Revenues or Grant-in-aid is followed by corresponding transfer of expenditure so that the State's Budgetary position may not be affected.

Planning.

37. As against the total Third Plan provision of Rs. 250 crores, the State has to raise Rs. 110 crores of which Rs. 42 crores has to be found by additional taxation. As we could not implement taxation measures in the first year, the total yield from all such measures including rationalisation of water rate and tax on electricity consumption, may not exceed Rs. 28 to 29 crores in the plan period. Due to the tempo of expenditure, increased outgoings towards repayments of loan borrowed from Government of India, and effect of rise in the emoluments of non-gazetted employees, there will be a total short-fall of Rs. 40 to 45 crores. This we have to make up partly by staggering less important schemes and partly by additional loan assistance. In any case, it should be our endeavour to see that the original programme of Rs. 250 crores is

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fully implemented. During 1961-62, the First Year of the Third Plan, the actual expenditure was Rs. 41 crores as against the plan provision of Rs. 36.5 crores with Central assistance of Rs. 20 crores, and the Government of India were pleased to give accelerated assistance of Rs. 3.45 crores for Sharavati. During the current year, as against a ceiling of Rs. 42.1 crores with Central assistance of Rs. 23.1 crores, the actual expenditure may come to about Rs. 48 to 50 crores. The ceiling is expected to be exceeded under Schemes like water supply, minor irrigation, communications, Fisheries, etc. The Government of India have been requested to release an additional assistance of Rs. 6.55 crores for Sharavati.

38. In view of the emergency it has become necessary to re-orient the plan with a view to maximise Agricultural production and power generation. In the light of this, the plan programme for 1963-64 has been drawn up for 51.28 crores inclusive of additional requirements of Rs. 5.60 crores for power and Rs. 1.50 crores for Agriculture and Co-operation. The final position stands as under :

	(Rs. in crores)		
	<i>Plan outlay for 5 years</i>	<i>Outlay for 1963-64</i>	<i>Percentage of (2) to (1)</i>
	1	2	3
Agricultural and allied heads (including Co-operation, Com- munity Development Programme and Irrigation)	102.50	18.75	18.3
Power	69.67	22.35	32.1
Industry and Mining	15.72	1.80	11.4
Transport and Communications	13.30	1.80	13.5
Social Services	49.34	6.58	13.3
Total	250.53	51.28	20.5

Economy Measures.

39. The Report of the Resources and Economy Committee was discussed in both the Houses of the Legislature in detail, when a statement was made that decisions of Government on individual recommendations would be placed before the House. Subsequent to this, Government have issued orders enforcing economy in expenditure as a result of the emergency. These orders have been implemented and suitable reductions have been made under heads of account like Travelling Allowance, Contingencies, etc., in the Budget Estimate for 1963-64. Government have also ordered that, except in certain Departments, 10 per cent of staff should be treated as surplus and absorbed against future vacancies and/or posts created for implementing plan schemes. In order that the exact number of surplus staff available may be determined and steps taken to absorb them, the Cabinet Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose proposes to meet the Departmental Officers in the near future and take decisions.

The Cabinet Sub-Committee has already considered many of the recommendations of the Resources and Economy Committee and as and when decisions are taken, the House will be apprised of the same during the current session. As the House will appreciate, measures for economy should be a continuous process and their implementation have to be done carefully after taking into consideration all aspects including efficiency of services as well as the human problem arising from retrenchments. I may assure

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the House that even after the Budget is passed, special attention will be paid to eliminate extravagance and wastage.

Additional Dearness Allowance to Government Servants.

40. As the House is aware, only two years ago Government revised the pay scales of their Government servants, merging old Dearness Allowance with pay and sanctioning Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory-cum-House Rent Allowance. Even within this short interval the cost of living has registered a further rise so much so that the Government of India have found it necessary to enhance the Dearness Allowance paid to their employees. The State Government servants have also been urging for a similar increase in their Dearness Allowance.

41. As the Honourable Members will appreciate, any general increase in the emoluments of Government servants however small will cost very heavy sums to the exchequer, and in the present conditions of the Country necessitating minimum appropriations out of the limited resources available for Plan and Welfare schemes, any increase in the Dearness Allowance of Government servants will cause undue strain. Notwithstanding this, Government have decided to sanction the following concessions—

(A) Scale of additional Dearness Allowance payable to Government servants with effect from 1st April 1963 :—

Amount

Rs.

(i) Government servants holding 1961 scales :

- (1) Those drawing basic pay less than Rs. 150 per mensem ... 5.00 p.m.
- (2) Those drawing basic pay of Rs. 150 or more but less than Rs. 300 per mensem ... 7.50 p.m.
- (3) Those drawing basic pay of Rs. 300 or more but less than Rs. 391.00 ... *10.00 p.m.

*In the case of those drawing basic pay less than Rs. 316.50 per mensem the Dearness Allowance will be increased so as to make Basic Pay+Dearness Allowance=Rs. 326.50. This is in lieu of the marginal adjustment of Dearness Allowance admissible under the existing rules. Absorbable City Dearness Allowance drawn from 1st January 1961, if any, will be merged in this Dearness Allowance.

- (4) Those drawing basic pay of Rs. 391 or more but less than Rs. 400 per mensem. Amount by which their basic pay+absorbable City D.A., if any, falls short of Rs. 400 p.m.

(ii) Government servants who have not elected 1961 scales :

- (1) Those drawing basic pay less than Rs. 115 per mensem ... 5.00 p.m.

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	Amount Rs.
(2) Those drawing basic pay of Rs. 115 or more but less than Rs. 255 per mensem	7.50 p.m.
(3) Those drawing basic pay of Rs. 255 or more but less than Rs. 331.00 per mensem in City and Corporation areas and Rs. 341 per mensem in non-city areas	*10.00 p.m.

*With suitable marginal adjustments in the case of those whose basic pay falls below :

Rs. 266.50 p.m. in Corporation areas.

Rs. 263.50 p.m. in City areas.

Rs. 261.50 p.m. in non-city areas.

(4) Those drawing basic pay of Rs. 331 or more but less than Rs. 340 per mensem in City and Corporation areas and Rs. 341 or more but less than Rs. 350 per mensem in non-city areas.	Amount by which their basic pay + pre-1961 D.A. falls short of Rs. 400 p.m.
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(B) Advance increment from 1st January 1963 in lieu of weightage increment not allowed in the Revised Scales from 1st January 1961.

In Government Order No. FD 17 SRP (1) 61, dated 27th February 1961, sanctioning revised scales of pay to the Government servants of the State with effect from 1st January 1961, one advance increment was allowed as weightage in the revised scales from 1st January 1961 in the case of all those who had put in a service of 25 years or more on 1st January 1961,

provided their 'Present Pay' did not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem. In view of the numerous representations received from Government servants whose "Present Pay" on 1st January 1961 exceeded Rs. 300, Government have decided that one advance increment be allowed from 1st January 1963 in the 1961 scale held on 1st January 1963 to all those who have completed 27 years of service before 1st January 1963 provided their "Present Pay" before they were fixed in the Revised Scales on 1st January 1961 exceeded Rs. 300 but did not exceed Rs. 800. No advance increment will, however, be admissible beyond the maximum of the scale.

42. The pay revisions of 1957 and 1961 have already resulted in an increased expenditure of about Rs. 8 crores per annum. As there are over 1½ lakhs of Government servants, the additional Dearness Allowance referred to above will involve further extra expenditure of about a crore of rupees per annum. The concession cannot be confined to them. It will have to be extended to employees in aided schools under the management of Private and Local Bodies, to employees of Local Bodies and even to those of Government Commercial Undertakings. The extra expenditure involved by the additional allowance would therefore come to about Rs. 1½ crores per annum.

In the present emergency necessitating expenditure on various new services, it would be a very heavy burden on the State's finances.

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Other Measures to improve the service conditions of Government Servants.

43. It will not be out of place to mention here the various steps taken by Government for the amelioration of the living conditions of Government servants. Mere payment of house-rent allowance is not going to solve the house problem. The proper solution would be to help increase in the residential accommodation in towns and cities. To tackle this problem, Government have been taking various steps though this can be achieved only over a long period. Building loans are being provided on a scale larger than that in some of the neighbouring States. There are also schemes for Industrial Housing, Low Income Group Housing, Middle Income Group Housing, etc., all calculated to ease the housing problem.

44. For the last two years, substantial specific provisions are being made for construction of quarters for Government servants. In spite of the present emergency and the difficult financial position, the estimates of 1963-64 include the following provisions under the various heads :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
House Building advances to non-Gazetted Government servants	18.75
Loans under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	12.00*

* Rs. 6 lakhs loan.

Rs. 6 lakhs subsidy.

N. B.—This is in addition to provisions made for a number of individual works in progress.

Loans under Low Income Group Housing	
Scheme	28.00
Loans under Middle Income Group Housing	
Scheme (L. I. C.)	20.00
Housing Scheme (L. I. C. Funds) ..	40.00
Rural Housing	6.00
103 CAPITAL OUTLAY, ETC.	
Police Housing	60.00
Construction of quarters for Government	
servants	20.00
Rental Housing	10.00
	<hr/>
	214.75
	<hr/>

45. Government are quite solicitous about the welfare of their employees and have adopted a liberal policy even in regard to their pensions, leave, etc. The Government servants should appreciate this and not make frequent demands when there are larger sections of people in villages whose standard of living is still much to be desired.

Triple Benefit Scheme for Employees of Aided Schools.

46. Government have decided to extend the benefit of Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance otherwise called Triple Benefit Scheme to the employees of Aided Schools. Under this Scheme, the employees of Aided Schools under private and local bodies' management get benefits of both pension and contributory Provident Fund for the first time. The pension

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benefit which is a new item is likely to cost a very heavy amount to the State, as the scheme covers a large number of employees. Government trust that this will go a long way to satisfy these classes of employees who had no such benefit so far.

47. I will now indicate briefly the main features of the Budget Estimates.

Accounts 1961-62.

48. The accounts for the year 1961-62 resulted in a Revenue deficit of Rs. 4.67 crores as against Rs. 4.11 crores anticipated in the Revised Estimates for that year. The year ended with a closing cash balance of Rs. 8.34 crores including ways and means advance of Rs. 5.50 crores. The amount spent under capital heads was Rs. 33.06 crores, while a sum of Rs. 13.47 crores was the out go under repayment of loans to the Government of India, other State Governments and the Public.

Revised 1962-63.

49. In the Budget Estimates of the current year a Revenue deficit of Rs. 3.23 crores was anticipated. According to the Revised Estimates, the deficit is expected to stand at Rs. 2.76 crores. This improvement is the net result of a decrease in Revenue of Rs. 4.77 crores and reduction in expenditure of Rs. 5.34 crores. After providing for a capital expenditure of Rs. 36.36 crores and repayment of loans to the Centre and other States of Rs. 9.63 crores, the year is expected to close with a minus balance of Rs. 1.80 crores including ways and means advance.

REVENUE

Budget 1963-64.

50. The receipts on the Revenue account are estimated at Rs. 99.12 crores, the expenditure there-against being Rs. 99.52 crores as under :

		(Rs. in crores)
<i>Revenue :—</i>		
State's share of Central taxes ..	5.81	
Taxes collected by the Centre and assigned to the States	6.44	
<i>Ad hoc Grant</i>	6.75	
Grants towards Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and for other purposes	10.48	
State's taxes and other non-tax Revenues	69.64	
		99.12

(Rs. in crores)

Expenditure :—

Development Heads including Forests, Irrigation and Public Works ..	66.60	
Non-Development Heads ..	20.41	
Debt Service charges ..	11.01	
		98.02

Extra cost on account of Dearness Allowance not included in the Budget	1.50
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Total ..	99.52
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Deficit of Rs. 0.40 crores.

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51. As I have already indicated previously the Budget takes into account the reductions effected on the basis of Economy orders particularly under Travelling Allowance, Contingencies and other items. There is however a limit up to which the expenditure could be slashed. The increasing commitments in the Development Departments like Education, Medical, Public Health, Public Works, the inevitable rise in non-plan expenditure by the proposed payment of additional Dearness Allowance to Government servants and others and the increased expenditure in Police and other Departments have to be taken note of. Even though a considerable reduction in expenditure has been effected by economy measures, this has been set off by the increased commitments referred to above and, I am sure, that members will appreciate that just at time when we are striving hard to provide more and more facilities any further *ad hoc* reduction in expenditure is neither practicable nor desirable. Nevertheless, economy in expenditure will receive the continuous attention of Government.

52. It is proposed to cover the Revenue deficit in the course of the year by increased receipts which usually accrue from the share of Central taxes, Central Sales-tax, etc.
Taxes.

53. There will be no new taxes during the year except perhaps some adjustment in the rates of Sales-tax on certain items recommended by the Select Committee in the previous Session. It is also proposed to

enhance the rates of Sales tax on certain items and of luxury articles. The House will have the full opportunity to discuss the bill when it is placed. The rationalisation of water rate and Betterment levy under the "Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate Act" is engaging the attention of Government.

54. The Revenue Budget includes a provision of Rs. 66.60 crores for Development Departments as under. Appendix B indicates the progressive expenditure from year to year :

	Rs. in crores.	
Forest	4.78
Education	18.76
Medical and Health	6.87
Scientific Departments	0.16
Civil Works and Irrigation	16.45
Agriculture	2.62
Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Co-operation and Community Development Programme	5.39
Industries	9.14
Labour	0.80
Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations	1.63

Capital.

55. The progress of expenditure under Capital Heads is indicated in Appendix-C. The following are

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the provisions included for capital expenditure in the estimates for 1963-64.

	Rs. in crores.
Civil Works, Communications and Buildings	4.71
Irrigation, Water Supply and Power	25.72
Industrial Development	2.85
Road Transport, Ports and other works	1.27

56. The details of Irrigation Works can be seen from Appendix-D. Under power, though the plan provision is Rs. 22.35 crores, the State capital Budget reflects only a provision of Rs. 15.735 crores, the balance of Rs. 6.615 being accounted for by schemes implemented by the Mysore State Electricity Board the transactions of which appear under the deposit head "Deposits of Local Funds—Mysore State Electricity Board Working Fund." The members will have further details from the Budget of the Electricity Board to be placed before the House in due course.

Loans and Advances.

57. Appendices E and F indicate provisions made and balances outstanding. As indicated in the last Budget Speech, the outstanding balance for recovery is increasing from year to year mainly due to increased disbursements. As the Ways and Means position is becoming difficult and as envisaged in the Economy

orders, I have effected reductions in the provisions for loans to Government servants, etc. I have not made any cuts under loans to Agriculturists, loans for water supply scheme, etc., which affect the common people. The total recoverable outstandings at the end of 1961-62 is Rs. 37.66 crores of which about Rs. 11.94 crores is due from Agriculturists, Rs. 7.62 crores from Local Bodies, Rs. 4.57 crores in respect of Housing Schemes, Rs. 1.23 crores from Government servants, Rs. 2.17 crores for Electricity Board and the balance from others. Effective steps are being taken for the recovery of overdue instalments. The recovery position is particularly not satisfactory in respect of loans to Local Bodies. Such of the Local Bodies as do not improve their resources and meet their obligations in this behalf promptly cannot expect any further assistance from Government and the amounts due will have to be adjusted from the grants-in-aid payable to them or by other drastic measures. We can appreciate the difficulties of Agriculturists particularly when they are faced with scarcity conditions but here again I appeal to the public that the seasonal conditions should not be made much of, or over-stressed, so as to get recoveries postponed. In very hard cases Government will certainly give concessions by postponing the recovery, but the generosity should not be prevailed upon in all cases. I am mentioning all these because in a difficult financial position, as at present, prompt payment of arrears will to some extent make-up the short fall in resources for the plan.

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Public Debt.

58. The Budget Estimates takes into account a receipt of Rs. 7 crores under this head. This represents the share which we expect from the open market borrowing of the Government of India since the State Government will not raise any public loan independently during the year 1963-64. Our two public loans 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1953-63 (Rs. 295.85 lakhs) and 4 per cent Mysore State Development Loan 1963 (Rs. 333.47 lakhs) will come in for repayment in 1963-64 and they will be discharged on the due dates.

Ways and Means.

59. In view of the anticipated heavy outlay under capital and increasing commitments on account of repayments of debt, the ways and means position has become less comfortable and is rendered more difficult. This is also evident from the fact that we had to resort to frequent advances from Reserve Bank since March 1962 and the House is already aware of this. This cannot be avoided till such time our investments on capital begin to yield returns and the Revenue position leaves a comfortable surplus to meet the commitments outside Revenue Account. The year 1963-64 is expected to close with a minus balance of Rs. 5.87 crores after providing for a plan outlay including Centrally sponsored schemes of Rs. 54.77 crores and repayment of debt of Rs. 16.95 crores. The following table indicates

the overall position (without taking into account the increase in expenditure on account of the additional dearness allowance).

(Rs. in crores)

Opening Balance	..	..	-1.79
Revenue Surplus	..	..	+1.10
Public Debt (net)	..	..	+21.68
Capital Expenditure	..	..	-34.56
Loans and Advances by State Government (net).	..	..	-5.26
Inter-State Debt Settlement (net)	..	..	-0.63
Deposits and Advances including realisation of Sinking Fund Investments			+10.62
Cash Balance Investment	..	..	+2.97
Closing Balance	..	..	-5.87

This takes into account clearance of the ways and means advance of Rs. 9—10 crores estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1962-63 by utilisation of available securities. With the depletion of all the Reserves, the position requires careful watch in future years, but as I have already said, it should be possible to meet our commitments by husbanding our resources, controlling expenditure and resorting to temporary loan accommodation.

Small Savings.

60. One of the resources for the Plan is the share that the State Government is entitled to from Small Savings collections. The public at large are now

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quite familiar with the different forms of investments available under the National Savings Scheme. Our efforts to reach the target during the current year has not been successful and this is perhaps due to the voluntary contributions made by the people to the National Defence Fund. The National Savings Scheme caters to the requirements of both rich and poor and our efforts to reach targets will succeed only if all sections of the society make it a point to invest a small portion of their earnings every month. The Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme is one of the attractive forms of investment and is particularly suited to those who desire attractive forms of investment in small monthly investments. We have introduced Pay Roll Savings Scheme in all factories and Office Establishments and the investments will become easier if the employees give consent for deductions being made from pay. I appeal to the workers in factories and the staff in Government, quasi-Government and Private establishments to contribute their mite every month and thereby help not only their families but also the national development. The National Savings Organisation is there to give all necessary help and advice. I am making a special appeal to all non-gazetted staff to come forward voluntarily to invest in the small savings, now that they will draw increased emoluments consequent on the sanction of additional Dearness Allowance which we are giving in spite of the difficult financial position.

With the co-operation of the Honourable members and the Public I have no doubt that we can get over all obstacles in implementing the plan successfully. I commend the Budget Estimates for consideration of the House.

JAI HIND

APPENDIX A

The following table shows the increase in State's Resources from year to year since the formation of the New State :—

Direct Taxes		Accounts 1957-58	Accounts, 1958-59	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Revised, 1962-63	Budget, 1963-64
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>I. Share of Central Taxes :</i>								
1. Income Tax	...	382.77	389.61	407.70	447.08	479.41*	488.74	502.48
2. Estate Duty	...	11.35	13.34	12.66	17.47	22.65	21.72	22.00
3. Tax on Railway Fares	...	21.40	48.47	58.16	61.37	55.63	56.00	56.00
Total	...	415.52	451.42	478.52	525.92	557.69	566.46	580.48
<i>II. State Taxes :</i>								
1. Agricultural Income Tax	...	54.04	102.94	88.62	73.69	58.56	71.00	83.50
2. Land Revenue	...	403.85	472.62	430.35	440.51	450.88	515.29	721.90
3. Stamps	...	139.48	157.54	185.55	190.99	208.56	260.00	280.00
4. Registration	...	26.75	27.69	30.59	32.86	33.75	37.00	39.00
Total	...	624.12	760.79	735.11	738.05	751.75	883.29	1124.40
Total Direct Taxes	...	1039.64	1212.21	1213.63	1263.97	1309.44	1449.75	1704.88

* Excludes grants from Government of India to cover the reduction in Income Tax, consequent upon the changes in company taxation.

		(Rs. in lakhs.)							
Indirect Taxes		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Share of Central Taxes:									
1. Union Excise Duties	...	184.70	218.35	233.35	239.61	263.71	458.91	474.50	Budget, 1963-64
2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	...	41.66	133.64	131.01	128.50	135.29	165.73	169.90	Revised, 1962-63
Total	...	226.36	351.99	364.36	368.11	399.00	624.64	644.40	Accounts, 1961-62
II State Taxes:									
1. State Excise	...	289.07	308.39	320.01	319.15	288.05	291.02	294.39	Accounts, 1960-61
2. Tax on Vehicles	...	219.97	268.46	312.91	357.76	459.19	550.00	650.00	Accounts, 1959-60
3. Sales Tax on Motor Spirits	...	41.75	68.74	26.71	109.51	869.34	133.56	147.71	
4. Sales Tax (General)	...	450.28	589.09	650.96	640.11	75.95	856.06	933.26	
5. Inter-State Sales Tax	...	4.65	48.16	40.89	63.03	75.95	138.00	145.00	
6. Electricity Duty	...	39.90	55.39	78.67	85.00	147.74	159.76	213.48	
7. Entertainment Tax	...	42.50	46.67	64.08	71.70	81.89	85.32	97.00	
8. Other taxes including Sugar-cane Cess	...	34.95	71.02	70.78	57.35	29.86	28.52	25.55	
9. Health Cess	...	13.69	16.17	15.52	16.72	11.90	22.00	57.00	
Total	...	1136.76	1472.09	1580.53	1720.33	1963.92	2264.24	2563.39	
Total Indirect Taxes	...	1363.12	1824.08	1944.89	2088.44	2362.92	2888.88	3207.79	
Total Tax Revenue	...	2402.76	3036.29	3158.52	3352.41	3672.36	4338.63	4912.67	

Yield from important heads of non-tax revenues.

Non-tax Revenue (1)	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	Accounts, 1957-58 (2)	Accounts, 1958-59 (3)	Accounts, 1959-60 (4)	Accounts, 1960-61 (5)	Accounts, 1961-62 (6)	Revised, 1962-63 (7)	Budget, 1963-64 (8)
*Net Revenues from Industrial Concerns.	32.98	—48.93	78.74	—42.36	—65.15	—24.29	19.66
Net Revenues from Forest Department.	334.59	363.51	392.11	466.33	435.07	392.34	406.06
*Net Receipts from Road Transport Schemes.	97.20	44.82	66.10	5.96	—39.07(a)	...	...
Net receipts from Irrigation (**excluding the grants from Government of India for Plan Schemes and also excluding interest on Capital).	—7.84	—15.37	3.30	1.24	12.82	13.93	30.38
Total Tax & Non-tax Revenue	456.93	344.03	540.25	431.17	343.67	381.98	456.10
***Grants-in-aid from the Centre under provisions of the Constitution.	2859.69	3380.32	3698.77	3783.58	4016.03	4720.61	5368.77
	625.73	611.24	600.24	612.16	706.96(b)	686.17	682.02

*Note :—**This does not indicate the net profits earned. This will be available in the Appropriation Accounts of the respective years.

**With the addition of interest on Capital the net receipt will show a very large deficit.

***This does not include grants towards the Plan Schemes, but includes the *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 600 lakhs per annum sanctioned by the II Finance Commission, which is raised to Rs. 675 lakhs from 62-63 by the III Finance Commission.

- (a) This represents working of the concern on cash basis for a portion of the year till its formation into a Corporation. Working results on Commercial lines will be available in the profit and loss accounts and Balance Sheet.
- (b) Includes grants from Government of India to cover the reduction in Income-tax consequent upon changes in Company Taxation which is discontinued for 1962-63.

APPENDIX B

Revenue Head	(In lakhs of Rupees)					
	Accounts, 1957-58	Accounts, 1958-59	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Revised, 1962-63 Budget, 1963-64
Education	900.19	964.42	1085.40	1247.27	1440.23	1707.15
Agriculture	113.10	125.18	154.77	173.85	196.45	235.48
Animal Husbandry	49.81	67.44	71.87	85.38	88.46	124.17
Industries including Sericulture (Gross).	1429.98	1600.00	1649.28	1781.65	1878.53	1233.29*
Rural Development	102.39	131.73	159.65	155.37	118.98	152.62
Co-operation	43.52	48.73	59.56	53.06	52.24	68.28
Public Works including Civil Works and Irrigation and Grants to Local Bodies (Gross).	533.59	667.10	851.11	1232.42	1555.89	1642.31
Medical	202.98	227.60	240.32	308.29	313.86	329.58
Public Health	103.91	114.30	131.03	155.25	201.67	448.84
Labour and Employment.	...	...	...	...	38.24	45.68
Misc. Social and Developmental organisations.	...	...	...	...	24.42	31.06
Total	3479.47	3946.50	4402.99	5192.54	5908.97	6018.49
						5556.26

* Fall due to take over of K.G.M.U. by Government of India and formation of Mysore Iron Steel Works into a Corporation during 1962-63.

** Due to transfer of expenditure on Social Welfare Department under Misc. Social and Developmental organisations.

APPENDIX C

(Rs. in lakhs)

...	Accounts, 1957-58	Accounts, 1958-59	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Revised, 1962-63	Budget, 1963-64
Irrigation Works ...	611.75	647.98	664.93	892.62	898.51	939.51	951.72
Civil Works ...	217.55	302.89	400.98	871.68	993.91	850.00	471.14
Hydro-Electric Works	274.53	312.44	510.47	813.75	930.50	1434.37	1573.50
Industrial & other works, including Iron and Steel Works and Road Transport Schemes.	376.05	487.30	334.76	475.71	482.60	412.54	459.12
Total ...	1479.88	1750.61	1911.14	3053.76	3305.52	3636.42	3455.48

APPENDIX D Provision in respect of important Irrigation Works.

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Name of the Project (1)	Accounts, 1960-61 (2)	Accounts, 1961-62 (3)	Budget, 1962-63 (4)	Revised, 1962-63 (5)	Budget, 1963-64 (6)	Variation between	
						(5) and (4) (7)	(6) and (5) (8)
Bhadra Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunga	311.81	268.67	210.00	198.81	290.00	-11.19	+91.19
Nugu	5.29	11.34	3.99	16.00	1.00	+12.01	-15.00
Ambalgola	10.10	8.42	6.00	7.00	6.00	+1.00	-1.00
Contribution to T. B. Board	16.94	8.07	3.00	10.00	3.00	+7.00	-7.00
T. B. Project (Munirabad side)	21.89	-16.71	5.64	(-) 0.78	4.00	-6.42	+4.78
Kabbini	163.47	120.42	113.42	82.80	95.00	-30.62	+12.20
Ghataprabha I and II Stages	16.74	21.30	35.00	33.00	10.00	-2.00	-23.00
Harangi	53.32	68.50	76.00	91.35	76.00	+15.35	-15.35
Malaprabha	...	...	7.00	0.01	1.00	-6.99	+99
Upper Krishna	10.81	38.27	35.10	45.33	18.00	+10.23	-27.33
Hemavathi	...	5.38	20.00	16.35	23.00	-3.65	+6.65
Investigation of Major Projects	...	...	10.00	0.10	1.00	-9.90	+90
Hebbahalla Project	2.39	0.05	4.00	2.94	1.00	-1.06	-1.94
Chickhole Project	5.40	8.96	5.00	6.00	4.00	+1.00	-2.00
Lakshmanathirtha Project	4.74	9.23	10.00	9.00	12.00	-1.00	+3.00
Dharma Project	0.93	0.91	1.00	0.40	1.00	-0.60	+60
Nagathana Tank	22.27	15.70	8.00	19.80	12.00	+11.80	-7.80
	2.48	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
C.O.	648.58	569.53	554.15	539.11	559.00	-15.04	+19.89

APPENDIX D—(concl'd.)

Provision in respect of important Irrigation Works.

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Name of the Project (1)	Accounts, 1960-61 (2)	Accounts, 1961-62 (3)	Budget, 1962-63 (4)	Revised, 1962-63 (5)	Budget, 1963-64 (6)	Variation between	
						(5) and (4) (7)	(6) and (5) (8)
B.F. ...							
Chamarajasagar Water Works.	648.58 52.48	569.53 64.75	554.15 50.00	539.11 89.98	559.00 35.50	-15.40 +39.98	+19.89 -54.43
Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.	29.07	24.22	31.90	49.30	1.00	+16.40	-47.30
Tungabhadra Project Right Bank Distributaries.	14.48	19.21	5.00	13.75	1.00	+8.75	+12.75
Jambadahalla Project ...	3.64	6.47	8.00	15.00	11.00	+7.00	-4.00
Kanak Nala ...	8.35	18.33	10.00	19.34	10.00	+9.34	-9.34
Kolchi Weir Project ...	1.19	0.27	1.00	0.30	1.00	-70	+70
Hathikoni Project ...	2.33	1.99	10.00	4.40	10.00	-5.60	+5.60
Gorupur Ancient Scheme	1.42	0.48	2.00	...	...	-2.00	...
Krishnarajasagar Works	19.82	24.28	29.20	29.58	27.24	+38	-2.34
Other Projects	46.44	46.06	53.75	74.99	44.76	-5.76	-3.23
Total	827.80	775.59	755.00	807.75	700.50	+52.75	-107.25

APPENDIX E

Major Items under 'Loans and Advances'

(Rupees in lakhs)

Items	Accounts, 1961-62	Budget, 1962-63	Revised, 1962-63	Budget, 1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Loans for slum clearance	...	4.50	4.50	2.25
Loans to Municipalities for Water Supply Schemes	...	62.74	45.00	48.00
Loans to Municipalities for Drainage Works	...	37.59	17.50	25.00
Loans to Municipalities for other Development Schemes	...	1.30	2.50	5.00
Loans to Corporation for Water Supply and Drainage Works...	...	3.00	8.00	0.02
Loans to Village Panchayats and Local Boards for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.	2.26	10.00	10.00	10.00
Advances to cultivators	189.26	140.09	270.19	414.14
Advances under Special Laws—State Aid to Industries	7.00	15.00	23.00	15.00
Loans under Community Development Programme	63.49	60.62	55.87	71.27
Loans to Land Mortgage Bank	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Loans under Coir Industries Scheme	1.59	0.62	0.62	0.10
Loans under Handicraft Scheme	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50
Loans for Cotton Handloom Industries	2.43	5.22	5.22	1.88
Loans for Woollen Handloom Industries	1.17	2.41	2.41	1.21
Loans for Silk Handloom Industries	3.45	1.65	1.65	0.54
Loans for Installation of Powerlooms	10.40	50.00	50.00	6.00
Loans for Development of Small Scale Industries	7.52	9.00	9.00	3.76
Loan to Hatti Gold Mines for Development of Mines	25.17	17.26	17.26	4.00
Loan to Hatti Gold Mines towards cost of Gold supplied	88.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Loans for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	10.01	9.00	9.00	6.00

APPENDIX E—(concd.)

Items	(Rupees in lakhs)			
	Accounts, 1961-62 (2)	Budget, 1962-63 (3)	Revised, 1962-63 (4)	Budget, 1963-64 (5)
(1)				
Advances for Trust Boards for layout of extensions	...	10.00	10.00	9.00
Loans for Low Income Group Housing Scheme ...	...	42.00	43.00	28.00
Loans for Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	...	40.00	40.00	20.00
Loans for Housing Schemes (L.I.C. Funds)	...	...	...	40.00
Advances to contractors	...	...	...	5.00
Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies.	2.68	15.00	20.00	15.00
Loans to Urban Societies for construction of buildings	...	2.50	2.50	2.50
Loans for construction of houses for Backward Classes through the agency of building societies.	0.64	3.00	10.00	3.00
Loans to Non-Government Colleges for construction of buildings	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Loans for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ...	...	...	...	1.00
Loans for Soil Conservation Scheme	12.05	20.00	16.00	33.75
Loans to Primary Marketing Societies for construction of Godowns.	1.13	2.25	2.25	2.25
Loan to Electricity Board	...	85.85	...	20.00
Loan to non-agriculturists under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act.	...	0.26	0.26	0.26
Loans for construction of General Hostels	...	...	...	5.00
Loans for Rural Housing	10.46	17.00	15.95	6.00
Loans for development of area under T.B.P.	9.82	10.00	14.00	10.00
Loan for the Development of Dandeli Township	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Loan Assistance to Co-operatives for Boat Building, etc.	...	5.00	5.00	...
Loans to Electricity Board for purchase of pump sets	...	...	100.00	...
Loans to Government Servants and I.A.S., Officers towards House Building Advances and for Purchase of Conveyances.	50.85	60.22	70.12	45.83

(SRI B. D. JATTI,

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Balances under some important heads under the Major Head "Loans and Advances by State Government".

(Rs. in lakhs) (Provisional)

Heads	Accounts, 1961-62		Balance as on 1st April 1962
	Credits	Debits	
Loans to Presidency Corporations, etc. ...	4.12	26.65	145.70
<i>Loans to Municipalities :</i>			
Loans for Water Supply ...	14.22	62.74	384.60
Loans for Drainage and other purposes ...	2.96	37.59	120.20
Loans for construction of roads and bridges ...	1.12	0.01	0.45
Loans to Municipalities for other Miscellaneous purposes	...	1.30	2.65
Loans to Mercara Municipality ...	...	...	4.67
Loans of Municipalities ...	...	...	23.70
<i>Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees :</i>			
Loans to District Boards ...	0.04	...	18.21
Loans for construction of Primary School Buildings ...	1.21	...	19.62
Loans to V.Ps. and Local Boards for conducting elections	2.39	0.07	6.61
Local Funds ...	...	...	6.07

Advances to Cultivators :

Loans under the Land Improvement Act (Coorg)	...	0.86	0.07	5.01
Takavi Loan (New Rules)	...	4.68	22.43	77.11
Loans under Land Improvement Loans	...	2.02	7.42	32.17
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act (Bellary)	...	1.17	1.57	29.34
Loans under the Land Improvement Act, Madras	...	1.04	1.12	0.37
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act (Bombay)	...	28.64	31.18	59.34
Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act (Coorg)	...	0.72	...	3.39
Famine Takavi	...	0.32	...	11.20
Tagai Advances	...	...	...	169.27
Loans for Restoration of Tanks	...	0.55	...	7.28
Charges by P. W. officers under T. M. Rules	...	0.16	0.80	16.83
New Well Subsidy Scheme	...	1.10	0.78	8.96
Advances under special Laws—State Aid to Industries	...	11.41	7.00	28.78
Loans under C. D. P. and N. E. S.	...	13.61	63.49	387.32
<i>Miscellaneous Loans and Advances :—</i>				
Loans to Rural and Cottage Industries	...	1.50	...	4.64
Loan to Land Mortgage Bank	...	70.00	30.00	...
Loan to Gold Mining Companies (Hatti Gold Mines)	...	0.09	25.17	132.40
Loan to Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Bank for Small Scale Industries	...	1.10	...	21.90

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APPENDIX F—(contd.)

(Rupees in lakhs).

Heads	Accounts, 1960-61		Balance as on 1st April 1961
	Credits	Debits	
Loans for Development of Handloom Industries	8.41	2.43	21.99
Woollen Handloom Industry	0.75	1.17	16.66
Silk Handloom Industry	...	3.45	13.64
Loan for Installation of Power Looms	...	10.40	58.93
Advances to Regulated Markets	2.73	6.00	21.99
Loans to Mysore Housing Board (for S.I.H. Scheme)	0.11	10.01	75.29
Advances to Trust Boards for Layout of Extensions	0.27	22.00	59.41
Loans for Low Income Group Housing Scheme	14.73	70.37	336.00
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	...	...	45.00
Surety Loans under R.I. Scheme	...	...	8.09
Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies.	...	...	...
Loans under Soil Conservation Scheme	6.09	2.68	56.81
Loan to Electricity Board	0.22	12.05	65.30
Loans to Co-operative Societies	15.07	...	217.21
Special Advances to Deputy Commissioners for implementation of Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act.	...	...	23.35
Other Miscellaneous Loans	7.90	2.11	22.66
Loans to Government Servants.	66.65	178.80	410.85
	26.80	50.85	125.69

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Development of rural economy which improves the economic conditions of the rural population, depends upon the development of agriculture and allied industries or practices. Keeping in view the financial resources maximum efforts have been made to maximise agricultural production in the State.

During the First Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid on the increase of food production in the country through several Grow More Food Campaigns. The Second Five Year Plan was significant for the initiation of several programmes for increased production of other agricultural commodities also besides the efforts for increased food production which was continued without any decrease in tempo. The achievements in agricultural developments during the two Plan periods and the targets to be achieved in this behalf during the Third Plan period are briefly indicated herein.

RECLAMATION OF LAND BY TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS

A total area of 21,495 acres were reclaimed at a total cost of Rs. 23.36 lakhs during the First Plan by using Tractors and Bulldozers. This resulted in an additional production of 3,717 tons of food grains. A scheme for the supply of tractors on Hire Purchase System was initiated during the period and this is being continued during the Second and Third Five Year Plans. During the Second Five Year Plan, a total extent of 39,137 acres was reclaimed which resulted in an additional production of 5,358 tons of food grains. 117 tractors were distributed on Hire Purchase System. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to maintain 55 bulldozers departmentally and also to distribute 100 tractors and 500 implements on Hire Purchase System. The

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policy of Government is to encourage farmers and institutions to maintain tractors and to obtain bulldozers on hire. It is proposed to purchase new bulldozers at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs during the Third Plan Period.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Apart from the area benefited by major irrigation projects, Government has been giving primary attention for improving minor irrigation in the Scarcity Areas which comprise more than 50 per cent of total area of the State. During the First Plan period, the Scheme for giving a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 250 per well and a loan of Rs. 750 to the farmers for digging irrigation wells was initiated. The implementation of this programme has been pursued with greater vigour during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods. During the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for digging 12,500 wells and a provision of Rs. 1.05 crores was made for the purpose during the current year. It is proposed to establish a Well Boring Section in the Department of Agriculture during Third Plan, with 30 boring machines at a total cost of Rs. 31.25 lakhs and it is estimated that with the liberal provision made in this behalf, an additional number of 1,500 bore wells would be dug during the period. During the First Plan, 2,432 pumpsets were distributed to benefit 8,644 acres at a cost of Rs. 25.16 lakhs. During the Second Plan period, 1,705 pumpsets were distributed to irrigate an area of 45,480 acres at a total cost of Rs. 25.94 lakhs. During the Third Plan, the provision as it stands is of the order of Rs. 93.75 lakhs for 8,450 pumpsets. Funds to the extent of Rs. one crore are proposed to be spent for purchase of 5,000 pumpsets during the current year itself.

DEVELOPING LOCAL MANURIAL RESOURCES

During the First Five Year Plan, close attention was paid for increasing local manurial resources as compost, farmyard manures, green manure, etc. This has been continued during the Second and Third Five Year Plans with considerable success. During the Third Plan, it is proposed to increase the production of urban compost by 4.25 lakh tons and rural compost to the extent of 53.80 lakh tons.

USE OF FERTILISERS

Considerable stress is being laid on the use of fertilisers. Suitable arrangements are being made for systematic distribution of large quantity of fertilisers in the State through the agency of the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.

USE OF IMPROVED SEEDS

The use of pure and improved seeds is a primary factor in increasing the yield of crop. The production and distribution of seeds of improved varieties has received the earnest attention of Government during the Second Plan Period and 56 Seed Farms were established. Six more have been sanctioned in 1962-63 in addition to 5 sanctioned in 1961-62. Incentives by way of subsidy to producers of pure seeds and handling charges to the distributor Co-operative Societies have been given.

ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

During the Third Plan programmes for popularising improved agronomic practices are being intensified with special attention to dry farming practices in contour bunded areas.

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CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES

Efforts to intensify programmes for increase of agricultural production will not be successful unless proper attention is paid to plant protection measures. Sprayers and dusters are being distributed at 50 per cent concessional rates so as to enable the farmers to take up plant protection measures personally. More funds are being provided for this programme which has gained considerable popularity. It is proposed to cover 18 lakh acres during the Third Five Year Plan period.

SOIL CONSERVATION

During the Second Plan period an area of 1.65 lakh acres were countour banded with an additional production of 8,750 tons. In the Third Plan it is proposed to cover 2.70 lakhs of acres at a cost of Rs. 229 lakhs. In the present emergency it is proposed to double this target.

OTHER MEASURES

A new orientation to the programmes of agriculture by giving high priority to special programme relating to the maximisation of production of Food crops and commercial crops, like cotton, oil seeds, sugarcane, pepper, cardamom, has been taken up. Extension work, improved agricultural practices and measures for control of pests and diseases are made known to the cultivators, by carrying out demonstration on farmers' fields.

The programme for 1963-64 has been completely re-oriented to meet the needs of National Emergency with greater emphasis on implementation of short range programmes which would yield immediate results. The implementation of the programme is constantly under review by a Cabinet Sub-Committee. In this connection,

it is to be mentioned that the rules for the issue of diesel and electrical pumpsets have been liberalised, whereby (1) the production of solvency certificates, encumbrance certificates are dispensed with, (2) Security offered for loans granted by Revenue Department for sinking of irrigation wells is treated sufficient for issue of pumpsets for the said wells, (3) the first instalment towards the cost of pumpset is to commence after the lapse of one year from the date of servicing and (4) the pumpset is insured against theft and machinery at the cost of the farmer, the policy being assigned in favour of Government. It is hoped that these concessions would enable the cultivators to secure the pumpsets without any undue hardship and delay.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The main policy of the Forest Department is to ensure the systematic exploitation of the Forest wealth consistent with the sound forest management for obtaining substantial yield and for supplementing the natural regeneration by artificial means. Great attention is being paid to the artificial regeneration under the various afforestation schemes to build up the timber resources of the State and to meet the increasing demand for firewood by the urban population and industrial wood by the industries. The plantations raised during the year 1961-62 are as follows :—

Teak	..	8,655	acres
Fuel	..	24,265	„
Softwoods	..	2,444	„
Cashew	..	4,384	„
Total		..	<u>39,748</u> acres

By the end of March 1963, an additional area of 40,000 acres is to be covered by the said species.

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With a view to achieve all round forest development in general and to conserve the forest wealth in particular, development schemes costing Rs. 289.00 lakhs under the Forestry Scheme, Rs. 71.00 lakhs under Soil Conservation and Rs. 9.93 lakhs under Agricultural Production are under implementation during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Under the scheme "Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests", it is proposed to undertake plantations of fuel species on a large scale in the areas with scanty rainfall, over an area of 42,000 acres. Under the Soil Conservation scheme, the areas subjected to soil erosion are proposed to be improved by soil improvement works. Cashew plantations are proposed to be raised over an area of 18,500 acres under the Cashew Development Scheme.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Twenty-one Schemes at a total cost of Rs. 130 lakhs are in several stages of implementation during the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of Fisheries in the State. An additional sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been made during the year 1962-63 in addition to the amount of Rs. 21.50 lakhs.

The targets for the Third Five-Year Plan include the expansion of two existing Boat Building Yards and supply of 150 mechanised boats. It is proposed to impart training to 80 Fishermen in each year in the existing Training Centre at Mangalore. It is proposed to set up 8 Ice and Cold Storage Units at suitable Centres. Two hundred and thirty-six Fishermen were trained in inland fisheries. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided for issuing loans at the rate of Rs. 200 per family to fishermen who were adversely affected due to the failure of fishing season in coastal Districts in 1961-62.

The most important development during the year was the finalisation of the proposals to set up a Marine Products Processing Training Centre at Mangalore with Japanese collaboration and the extension of marine fisheries development work under the Indo-Norwegian Project to Karwar.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

During the year, considerable progress has been achieved in extending the area under fruits and vegetables by the supply of genuine fruit plants from departmental orchards. Nurseries have been maintained and established in all the Districts. Under the Scheme for the training of gardeners, which has been jointly sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of Mysore, 53 students have been trained during the year.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, an area of 9,000 acres was brought under fruit and vegetable cultivation. In the first two years of Third Plan, an additional area of 4,000 acres was brought under fruit and vegetable cultivation in the State. In the next year, it is proposed to increase this area to a considerable extent and a scheme formulated in this behalf is under consideration of Government.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

At the beginning of Third Five-Year Plan there were 24 Key Village Blocks working in the important breeding tracts of the State. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, expansion and intensification work is taken up. In addition to 77 Artificial Insemination Main Centres that are functioning it is proposed to establish as many as 83 Sub-Centres spread all over the State during the

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Third Plan Period. There are 14 Livestock Farms producing the superior stock of breeding bulls for supply to Key Village Blocks and Artificial Insemination Centres. A Scheme for the re-organisation of Livestock Farms has been sanctioned during 1961-62. One hundred breeding bulls were distributed under free bull scheme during the year 1962-63. There are 20 Poultry Extension Centres which are working in full swing. The Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta is being expanded by addition of buildings and equipment. A comprehensive Poultry Development Scheme has been taken up for Development of Poultry under Third Plan. The 40 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres started during First and Second Plan periods are doing commendable work in upgrading Sheep, both for Wool and Mutton.

A training school for training stockmen in Sheep Husbandry has been started at Guttal. A Mass Castration Scheme, a clinical laboratory at Belgaum and a bull calf rearing Centre at Birur has been sanctioned and implemented under the Third Plan.

In view of the National Emergency, production of eggs and poultry meat has been taken up and the comprehensive scheme of Poultry Development consisting of 15 different poultry schemes has been implemented. Sheep and Wool Development Scheme has also been intensified. Sanction of Government has been accorded for starting Piggery Development Blocks and action will be taken accordingly.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The Hubli-Dharwar Milk Scheme, Kudige, Milk Supply Scheme and Buffalo Dairy Farm, Kurikuppi are progressing satisfactorily. The first two are handling about 5,000 lbs. of milk each day. Expansion Programme of these schemes is under progress.

Survey for assessing the milk potentialities in the proposed milk supply scheme areas of Mangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Gulbarga and Belgaum has been completed during the Second Year of the Plan. Sites for location of milk supply schemes at Bhadravathi, Mangalore and Dharwar have been secured.

Equipments costing Rs. 3.00 lakhs required for Bhadravathi and Kudige Milk Supply Scheme have been ordered and are expected to be received shortly.

Buildings for expansion of Buffalo Dairy Farm, Kuri-kuppi and Kudige Milk Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh are under progress. The Mangalore Milk Supply Scheme has been sanctioned and will be taken up during 1963-64.

BANGALORE DAIRY PROJECT

The Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme is one of the major milk projects of the country, designed to handle 50,000 litres of milk initially with a programme to handle 1,50,000 litres of milk within a period of 2-3 years. The Dairy Plant is scheduled to be commissioned in August 1963. The Scheme is aided by UNICEF and the aid is in the shape of dairy equipment worth about Rs. 30 lakhs. The Scheme is financed by Central aid in the form of Grant and Loan in the proportion of 25 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. The ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission for this project under the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 73.5 lakhs which will be raised to Rs. 99.5 lakhs.

DAIRY LOANS THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES

It is proposed to organise 100 Co-operatives within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore to collect milk and bring it to Bangalore Dairy. 28 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies have already been registered. Action

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is being taken to register 100 Societies by the end of 1963. The target of 300 Societies has been fixed for the Third Five-Year Plan. During the current year the Bangalore Dairy Project has given loans to the tune of Rs. 50,000 to 10 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies for the purpose of milch animals to supply milk to the Bangalore Dairy Project. Necessary finance has been made available for issue of loans to Milk Producers' Co-operatives.

POWER

The three Hydro-Electric Projects presently under construction are :

- (i) The Sharavathi Valley Project ;
- (ii) The Bhadra Project ; and
- (iii) The Tungabhadra Project.

I. THE SHARAVATHI VALLEY PROJECT

The Sharavathi Valley Project is a Scheme which is executed in stages, but the main Civil Engineering works would be completed in the two stages only. On completion of the First Stage, 1,78,200 KW of power is programmed to be generated by the installation of two units of 89,100 KW each and in the ultimate stage, 8,91,000 KW of power is envisaged by installing 10 units.

The work on the Project was started in the year 1955-56 and departmental execution was resorted to initially. But with a view to relieving the acute shortage of power in the State, and with a view to making available blocks of power for development of Industry, the method of execution was switched over to tender system and adopted since 1959. The target date for completing the First Stage of the Scheme was fixed as December 1962. But the objective could not be accomplished on account of the following reasons :

(1) Unprecedented heavy rains of longer duration during the 1961 monsoon.

(2) Delay in supply of mild steel and high tension steel for fabrication of penstocks, structural steel for the generating station and steel plates for the Transmission Line Towers.

(3) Change in the design of the water conductor system from open channel to R.C.C. work and the Linganamakki Dam from Masonry to Earthen Bund, necessitated by the soil characteristics of the Project site.

The designs are now finalised and the procurement of steel is planned for supply from the Manufacturers on top-priority consideration.

All the Civil Engineering works are under increased tempo of execution. All the works both on the Civil Engineering side and on the Hydro-Electric side are in full swing and the First stage of the Project is scheduled for completion in the early part of 1964.

During the Second Plan period orders were placed for all the major equipments such as Turbines, Generators, Transformers, Switch Gear, etc., and most of the machinery have already been received during this financial year.

The Second Stage of the Project which envisages installation of five more units of 89,100 KW each, has been sanctioned for Rs. 2,380 lakhs, and this stage is taken up as a continuation scheme with the First Stage. Orders for Generators and Turbines and Transformers for this Stage have also been placed.

Government of India have permitted inclusion of the sixth unit in the Second Stage itself and orders for the equipments required are also placed. The estimate for this amounting to Rs. 4.30 crores is before Government of India for technical clearance.

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The Project report and estimate amounting to Rs. 21.55 crores for the ninth and tenth units forming the final stage of the Project have been approved by the State Government and are pending technical clearance by the Planning Commission.

The Foreign Exchange requirements of both the First and Second Stages of the Project are met from the Development Loan Fund 120 and 197 U.S.A., the total loan amount being 29.9 million dollars. The rupee expenditure is being financed out of P.L. 480 funds U.S.A. The loan sanctioned so far amounts to Rs. 34.45 crores. Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 39.65 crores for the First Stage, the total expenditure to end of December 1962 has worked out to Rs. 30.25 crores representing 76 per cent of the sanctioned amount.

II. THE BHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

This scheme envisages generation of 33,200 KW of power by 3 power units, one of 2,000 KW, two of 12,000 KW and the third of 7,200 KW. The First unit of 2,000 KW is already commissioned. The two 12,000 KW units and the third of 7,200 KW are in the final stages of erection and they are expected to be put into service during February, May and July 1963 respectively.

The expenditure on this Project against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 380 lakhs is Rs. 246 lakhs working out to 64.7 per cent of the sanctioned amount.

III. THE TUNGABHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT LEFT BANK.

The first and second units of 9,000 KW each have already been commissioned. Equipment for the Third unit is being shipped and is expected to be commissioned during April 1964.

The Generating Station will feed the three Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar.

The total amount spent on this Project to end of December 1962 is Rs. 331 lakhs representing 51.5 per cent of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 643 lakhs.

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Mysore State Electricity Board was constituted from 1st October 1957, just a year and half after the commencement of Second Five-Year Plan. All the planned development works excepting Hydro-Electric Construction Projects at Bhadra, Munirabad and Shara-vathi were taken over by the State Electricity Board. The Planned Schemes of the Board comprised of Power Schemes—Scheme Nos. 327 to 331, *viz.*,—

- (1) Extension of Transmission Lines.
- (2) Step down Stations.
- (3) Improvements and extensions to distribution system.
- (4) Rural Electrification.
- (5) Frequency Conversion Scheme.
- (6) Power Supply to I.P. Sets—No. 160-B.

Against a total planned provision of Rs. 993.04 lakhs in the Second Five-Year Plan, the expenditure incurred by the Board as well as Government amounted to Rs. 866.95 lakhs. The Third Five-Year Plan of the Board is a further projection of the same schemes to fulfil the programme of transmission of power from Hydro-Electric Projects under the control of Government at present to various parts of the State to bring the additional power generation early to beneficial use. A total provision of Rs. 1822.00 lakhs had been originally provided under this Plan.

Subsequently a scheme for installing a package plant in Bangalore to ease peak load conditions have been

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envisaged at a total cost of about Rs. 1.75 crores and necessary provision therefor is being made in the Board's budget.

Consistently with the policy of Government, the State Electricity Board has undertaken to extend power service to 21,000 pumpsets during this plan period with loan assistance from Government as a measure of intensification of food production relaxing certain rules for such service. The plan provision of Rs. 375 lakhs is revised to Rs. 1075 lakhs by reducing the provision under Rural Electrification Schemes to 100 lakhs.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Thirty-three Major and Medium Irrigation Projects costing Rs. 219.58 crores are included in the State's Third Five-Year Plan. Of these 26 schemes, including Major Irrigation Projects like Tungabhadra Project, Ghataprabha Project I Stage, Ghataprabha Project II Stage, and Bhadra Project are spill-over schemes from the Second Five-Year Plan. During the Third Five-Year plan seven more Major and Medium Irrigation Projects were added including the Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Projects.

The expenditure incurred on the Projects up to end of the Second Five-Year Plan was Rs. 6,396.55 lakhs. The provision made for these projects in the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 4,065.78 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during 1961-62 was of the order of Rs. 667.24 lakhs bringing the cumulative expenditure to Rs. 7,063.79 lakhs. The target of expenditure for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 670.62 lakhs against which the expenditure to end of March, 1963 is expected to be Rs. 670.62 lakhs bringing the cumulative expenditure to Rs. 7,734.41 lakhs.

Due to financial stringency the annual Plan programme for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects for the year 1963-64 is restricted to Rs. 600 lakhs as against the Plan provision of Rs. 842.66 lakhs and the programme for Rs. 1,241.41 lakhs required by the Chief Engineer with a view to complete as many of the spill-over schemes as possible. Due to reduction in the size of the plan programme for 1963-64, the progress on Major and Medium Irrigation projects has to be slowed down consistent with the availability of funds.

On completion of all the above mentioned 33 Irrigation Projects, they are expected to irrigate a total ayacut of 24.85 lakh acres, of which extent of 14.64 lakh acres relates to the projects covered by the First and Second Plans, and 10.21 lakh acres relating to the Third Plan schemes. As against that the potential created up to end of 1961-62 was 6.35 lakh acres. By the end of 1962-63 the total potential is expected to go up to 7.85 lakh acres.

A statement showing the physical and financial achievements on the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods and the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan is also appended.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Serial No. as per Plan Book	Name of Project	Esti- mated cost in Rs. lakhs	Ayacut on full develop- ment in acres	Achievements up to end of II F.Y.P. (Cumulative)		Targets set for achievements at the end of III F.Y.P.	
				Physical in acres	Finan- cial in Rs. lakhs	Physical in acres	Finan- cial in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TUNGABHADRA PROJECT—							
307.	(a) Left-side ..	3222.00	580,000	218,498	2515.63	580,000	450.00
	(b) Right-side distri- butaries in Mysore portion only.	119.54	92,345	86,735	85.80	92,345	10.34
308.	Ghataprabha Project I Stage.	567.10	120,000	120,000	550.70	120,000	1.78
309.	Bhadra Reservoir Project	3193.00	244,663	35,302	1852.06	244,663	1208.48
310.	Ghataprabha Project II Stage.	2468.00	178,000	18,217	197.01	106,000	570.00
311.	Chickhole Project ..	46.50	3,238	..	9.60	3,000	36.86
312.	Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme (Mysore portion (common to both States A. P. & Mysore).	240.17	5,879	5,771	303.13	5,879	2.00
313.	Ramanahalli Tank ..	40.80	4,800	4,800	38.49	4,800	4.13
314.	Areshankar Tank ..	21.67	3,059	2,250	20.44	3,059	0.41
315.	Kalaskope Tank ..	19.79	2,823	2,823	17.10	2,823	1.09
316.	Kolchi Weir Project ..	42.95	3,150	3,150	35.96	3,150	3.79
317.	Tunga Anicut Scheme ..	299.34	27,200	21,500	226.16	21,500	3.03
318.	Nugu Reservoir Project ..	311.14	20,000	18,000	278.59	20,000	23.90
319.	Ambligola Project ..	91.60	7,300	..	79.07	7,300	10.35
320.	T. B. P. High Level Canal I Stage (Mysore portion)	224.00	70,339	..	0.32	70,339	200.00
321.	Kabini Reservoir Project	1000.00	50,000	..	40.92	15,000	266.74
322.	Hagaribommanahalli Proj,	85.41	7,350	..	2.51	3,500	75.00
323.	Jambadahalla Project ..	49.00	6,000	..	4.92	3,000	4,500

AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Physical achievement—potential created in acres.

<i>Achievements up to end of 1961-62</i>		<i>Targets set for up to end of 1962-63</i>		<i>Achievements up to end of November 1962</i>		<i>Anticipated achievements up to end of 3/63</i>	
<i>Physical in acres</i>	<i>Financial in Rs. lakhs</i>	<i>Physical in acres (Cumt.)</i>	<i>Financial in Rs. lakhs (Year)</i>	<i>Physical in acres (Cumt.)</i>	<i>Financial in Rs. (Year)</i>	<i>Physical in acres</i>	<i>Financial in Rs. lakhs</i>
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
267,720	2621.43	580,000	113.42	294,429	41.91	408,000	2734.85
90,330	104.95	92,345	5.60	91,318	7.67	92,345	109.95
120,000	557.07	120,000	1.00	120,000	1.54	120,000	558.07
55,100	2119.28	184,127	210.00	56,191	99.49	60,000	2329.28
25,020	266.07	..	75.00	25,020	32.98	30,000	341.07
..	17.77	700	10.90	..	5.17	..	27.77
5,771	305.08	5,879	1.00	5,771	2.25	5,879	306.08
4,800	38.67	4,800	..	4,800	0.44	4,800	38.67
3,059	20.50	3,059	..	3,059	..	2,823	20.50
2,823	17.21	2,823	0.01	2,823(—)	0.44	2,823	17.22
3,150	36.22	3,150	1.00	3,150	0.24	3,150	37.22
21,500	238.07	21,500	3.99	21,500	10.15	21,500	242.06
18,000	286.95	20,000	6.00	18,000	5.04	20,000	292.95
2,948	89.61	2,000	3.00	2,948	3.41	2,000	92.61
..	0.67	10,000	31.90	..	0.23	..	32.57
..	61.08	5,000	35.00	..	14.03	..	96.08
..	8.19	..	12.00	..	0.94	..	20.19
..	11.37	1,500	8.00	..	6.39	..	19.37

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SHOWING THE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Serial No. as per Plan Book	Name of Project	Esti- mated cost in Rs. lakhs	Ayacut on full develop- ment in acres	Achievements up to end of II F.Y.P. (Cumulative)		Target set for achievements at the end of III F.Y.P.		
				Physical in acres	Finan- cial in Rs. lakhs	Physical in acres	Finan- cial in Rs. lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
324.	Hathikoni Project	.. 57.84	5,300	..	5.02	2,000	54.69	
325.	Dharma Project	.. 95.48	13,200	10,000	40.44	13,200	31.19	
326.	Hebbahalla Project	.. 28.00	1,570	..	10.74	1,570	17.16	
327.	Laxmanthirtha Project	.. 30.42	3,167	..	8.51	..	20.66	
328.	Mangala Project	.. 38.60	1,950	..	2.79	1,300	12.59	
329.	Kanakanala Project	.. 75.00	5,100	..	8.72	2,000	40.00	
330.	Nagathana Tank	.. 14.42	1,600	90	9.88	1,600	2.95	
331.	Arkavathi Project	.. 85.00	6,000	..	..	1,500	35.00
NEW SCHEMES OF THIRD PLAN :—								
332.	Harangi Project	.. 1050.00	105,000	..	..	..	200.00
333.	K. R. Sagar Works	..	..	..	35.08	..	..
334.	Upper Krishna Project I Stage.	5600.00	533,000	..	..	..	200.00
335.	Malaprabha Project	.. 2000.00	30,000	..	10.86	..	300.00	
336.	Hemavathi Project	.. 559.00	45,000	..	..	4,000	100.00
337.	Kambadakada Project	.. 190.00	22,500	..	..	4,000	50.00
338.	Harinala Project	.. 83.41	10,750	..	..	..	20.00
339.	Bijjur Project	.. 51.80	4,500	..	..	..	48.00
340.	Investigation and Survey of Major and Medium Projects.	..	..	..	6.01	..	20.64
Total		2,484,783	547,136	6396.55	1357.808	4065.78

AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN—concl'd.

Physical achievement—potential created in acres.

Achievements up to end of 1961-62		Targets set for up to end of 1962-63		Achievements up to end of November 1962		Anticipated achievements up to end of 3/63	
Physical in acres	Finan- cial in Rs. lakhs	Physical in acres (Cuml.)	Finan- cial in Rs. lakhs (Year)	Physical in acres (Cuml.)	Finan- cial in Rs. (Year)	Physical in acre	Finan- cial in Rs. lakhs
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	6.22	..	10.00	..	1.53	..	16.22
10,000	57.27	18,000	8.00	10,000	5.90	10,000	65.27
..	19.64	400	5.00	..	3.06	..	24.64
..	9.29	..	1.00	..	0.17	..	10.29
..	5.18	500	3.00	..	2.10	..	8.18
..	27.04	..	10.00	..	13.90	..	37.04
1,422	11.01	300	1.00	1,422	0.40	1,422	12.01
..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
..	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	7.00
..	59.07	..	29.20	..	9.68	..	88.27
..	4.62	..	20.00	..	4.23	..	24.62
..	49.63	..	35.10	..	27.71	..	84.73
..	..	..	10.00	..	0.17	..	10.00
..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
..	1.47	..	4.00	..	0.82	..	5.47
..	..	..	4.00	..	0.14	..	4.00
..	13.16	..	4.00	..	1.47	..	17.16
635,893	7063.79	1071,083	670.62	650,431	303.51	784,978	7734.41

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MINOR IRRIGATION

During the First Plan, an outlay of Rs. 415.31 lakhs was incurred, benefiting an area of 2,76,753 acres (both existing and new atchkat).

During the Second Plan, an outlay of Rs. 673.72 lakhs was incurred, against the provision of Rs. 580.50 lakhs benefiting a total area of 1,53,400 acres, against the target of 1,36,800 acres.

2. The Third Plan allocation for Minor Irrigation under the P.W.D. Sector is Rs. 8.5 crores to benefit an area of 1,53,480 acres both old and new.

In view of the National Emergency, stress has been laid on the Food Production. The Planning Commission have agreed to enhance the provision by 50 per cent. During 1961-62, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs was incurred against the Budget provision of Rs. 180 lakhs, bringing in 45,338 acres under Irrigation—both old and new, against the target of 30,500 acres.

During 1962-63, a provision of Rs. 138 lakhs was made in the Budget to provide irrigation to an area of 25,160 acres. The Government of India have sanctioned an additional allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs for the current year for stepping up Minor Irrigation works. With the provision of Rs. 238 lakhs for 1962-63 an area of 37,500 acres is proposed to be benefited during the current year. The State Government have sanctioned as many as 47 new works against the Central Allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs. In addition, 14 Minor Irrigation works in Bijapur District estimated to cost Rs. 55 lakhs and 2 works in Chitradurga District were sanctioned to provide relief to the people affected by scarcity and failure of rains.

In the next year's programme, a provision of Rs. 230 lakhs has been made for Minor Irrigation Works and the Government of India have been requested to make available additional allotments to the extent of Rs. 100 to 150 lakhs for next year. A programme of Rs. 14.50 crores for the remaining period of the Third Plan has been chalked out and sent to the Government of India.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR N.G.OS. IN THE DISTRICT AND TALUK HEADQUARTERS

An expenditure of Rs. 27.5 lakhs is anticipated during the current year for constructing these Quarters.

RENTAL HOUSING SCHEME

A scheme for constructing 608 family quarters at a cost of Rs. 56.76 lakhs at various places all over the State has been taken up out of the loan made available by the Life Insurance Corporation for the benefit of low-paid employees whose income is Rs. 500 P.M. and below, on rental basis. A total expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs is anticipated by the end of March 1963 on this scheme and it is proposed to continue the scheme next year for completing all the Quarters.

COMMUNICATIONS

During the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 900 lakhs is provided for in the State Plan, although the actual requirements on account of a larger number of committed works are much higher. As the irreducible minimum requirements are estimated at Rs. 1,600 lakhs, attempts are being made to provide funds to this extent during the course of the Plan period.

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IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS TAKEN OVER BY THE P.W.D.

With a view to improving the condition of Ex-District Board Roads and other important interior roads, the P.W.D. has taken over roads to a length of 7,525 miles so far, and it is contemplated to take over another thousand miles during the current plan period.

RURAL COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME

In order to provide suitable inter-village communications, the State Government has launched upon this programme with the ultimate object of providing at least 100 miles of roads per taluka, though in the first instance the object is to reach a limit of 50 miles per taluka. Upto end of March 1962 in the 171 talukas, a length of 11,960 miles has been tackled, though an additional length of 1,717 miles has to be tackled to reach the 50 miles target in some talukas. An expenditure of Rs. 404.95 lakhs has been incurred upto end of March 1962 and a sum of about Rs. 69 lakhs is anticipated to be spent during the year 1962-63. Out of the total length tackled, about 7,508 have been completed upto end of March 1962.

BRIDGES

During the year 1962-63 the construction of 107 bridges is in progress and 30 major bridges are expected to be completed and thrown open for traffic. The grant for communication during the Third Plan is Rs. 900 lakhs. Already Rs. 129.3 lakhs have been spent while we are still in the Second Year of the Plan. A total length of 7,525 miles of D.B. roads were taken over between the years 1958 and 1961. They are being improved under the Third Five-Year Plan programme to the extent funds permit. New Roads of a total length of 147 miles are proposed to be formed during the year (1962-63).

CENTRALLY AIDED ROAD WORKS—WEST COAST ROAD PROGRAMME WORKS.

The length of the alignment of West Coast Road in Mysore State so far approved by the Government of India is nearly 152 miles between Talapady in the South Kanara District and Balegulli Junction in North Kanara District. The estimated cost of this length including provision for double lane carriage-way for the entire length is Rs. 758.76 lakhs. A further length of nearly 23 miles between Balegulli Junction and Majali Village on the North Kanara District boundary has to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 lakhs.

After the merger of Goa with the Indian Union the final alignment of the West Coast Road from Balegulli Junction in North Kanara District to Dodmarg in Maharashtra passing through Panjim has been agreed to after discussions at a Conference of the Officers of the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Goa Administration held at Panjim in November 1962. As per this alignment the West Coast Road will be extended as stated above from Balegulli Junction upto Majali Village in North Kanara Border so that it could be continued therefrom to Panjim in Goa and onwards to Maharashtra State Border. With the completion of this link road to West Coast Highway standard there will be an all-weather trunk National Highway between Bombay and Cape-Camorin available for free and quick movement of men and materials. The expenditure incurred to end of December 1962 on this road is Rs. 253.61 lakhs.

IMPROVEMENTS TO ORE-CARRYING ROADS

In 1960 the Government of India agreed to provide financial assistance upto Rs. 246.8 lakhs towards improving and providing 22 feet black topped carriage-way for 406 miles length in respect of the roads: (1) Hassan—Mangalore Road, (2) Banasandra—Hassan Road, (3) Talaguppa—Honavar Road, (4) Londa—Sadasivagad

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Road, (5) Hubli—Karwar Road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 478 lakhs. After a further inspection by the Officers of the Government of India it was suggested that the standard of improvement proposed for the Hubli—Karwar and Hassan—Mangalore Road should be upgraded to suit the anticipated increase in volume of ore traffic on these roads. Accordingly, improvement work to a higher standard on an accelerated scale is being carried out so as to complete the same within the target dates fixed by the Government of India. The enhanced cost of improvement of all these roads amounts to Rs. 895.59 lakhs as detailed below. Government of India are being requested to bear the full cost of this scheme as the improvements are mainly meant to step up exports of iron ore to earn foreign exchange :

	<i>Estimated cost as per latest specification Rs. in lakhs</i>
1. Banasandra—Hassan road ..	84.00
2. Hubli—Karwar Road ..	230.00
3. Talaguppa—Honavar Road ..	89.00
4. Londa—Sadashivgad Road ..	102.56
5. Hassan—Mangalore Road ..	345.00
6. K bbanahally—Huliyar—Yelanadu ..	45.03
Total ..	<u>895.59</u>

A Special Ore Roads Circle with four Divisions with Headquarters at Hassan, has been formed for completing Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore Road on top-priority basis before June 1964 as desired by the Government of India. An expenditure of Rs. 225.04 lakhs has been incurred on the above Ore Road Improvement Scheme from the commencement upto end of December 1962.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 13

The road connecting Chitradurga with Sholapur was declared by the Government of India in May 1960 as a National Highway. This Highway 262 miles in length will pass through Jagalur, Kudligi, Hospet, Kustagi, Hungund, Muddebihal, Bagewadi and Bijapur. There are three major bridges across Tungabhadra, Krishna and Don Rivers and 43 miles length of missing links between Hospet and Kustagi in Raichur District to be constructed along this National Highway. An estimate for Rs. 624 lakhs for upgrading this road to National Highway standard has been forwarded to Government of India for according financial sanction and technical clearance.

In order to expedite the preparation of detailed plans and estimates so as to facilitate the early execution of this National Highway the State Government have sanctioned special staff and the work on this road is expected to commence with an anticipated outlay of Rs. 75.00 to Rs. 100.00 lakhs during the Plan period.

DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL LOCAL
ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

According to the phased programme the entire State is now allotted blocks and when the 45 existing Pre-Extension Blocks are converted into Stage I, the entire State will be covered by the C. D. Programme in October 1963. The position of 267 blocks allotted to the State is as follows :—

Pre-Extension Blocks	45
Stage I	140½
Stage II	72½
Post Stage II	9

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During the year 1961-62 and 1962-63, an all-out effort was made to increase the tempo of developmental activities in rural areas. The expenditure incurred under C. D. Programme is as follows :—

	<i>Provision Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs. in lakhs</i>
I Plan Period ..	84.05	58.77
II Plan Period ..	1055.83	1058.39
III Plan Period—1st Year ..	249.00	266.79

The plan provision for 1962-63 which was originally fixed at 260.00 lakhs was subsequently reduced by Rs. 10 lakhs and the entire provision is expected to be spent by the end of this year.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL BY TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

The C. D. Block is adopted as the unit of the Planning and Development and the general control and supervision of activities under the C. D. Programme have been entrusted to the Taluk Boards under the provisions of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959.

In addition during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63, 30 plan schemes of the Development Departments were entrusted to them for implementation with the finances for each programme. Technical guidance in the execution of the schemes was afforded by the personnel of the respective departments.

One important scheme introduced for implementation by Panchayats is that of extending assistance to Panchayats for the creation and development of remunerative community assets such as the establishment of

markets, warehouses, raising of orchards, vegetable gardens and minor forests produce, etc.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS PROGRAMME

Drinking water is a primary necessity of life. With a view to tackle the problem on an emergency basis, a survey was undertaken of the present position which revealed that there are 5,200 villages in the State which do not have even a single well capable of yielding potable water. As the progress under the Local Development Work Scheme did not achieve the desired results during 1961-62 owing primarily to the difficulty in securing public contribution, Government decided to reduce the public contribution from 50 per cent to 10 per cent in scarcity areas. It is expected that with this reduction it will be possible to provide a large number of wells during the current year.

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

The scheme of providing pipe water supply to the villages under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, was continued during the year. So far 51 works have been completed. Government of India as well as the State Government felt that in areas and villages where potable water cannot be secured from ordinary surface wells or from nearby rivers or channels, attention should be paid for digging Bore-wells, or Tube-wells. For this purpose a special Public Works Division has been constituted to make an intensive survey.

REORIENTATION OF THE C.D. PROGRAMME DURING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY

PANCHAYAT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLAN

In the light of the directions received from the National Development Council about the reorientation of the C. D. Programme in the context of the National Emergency, steps have been taken to ensure that agricultural production occupies the foremost place in the scheme of priorities.

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The minimum programme of increasing agricultural production for implementation in every Panchayat is being drawn up. The main components of such a programme are: (1) Intensification of effort to maximise local manurial resources, (2) Supply of improved seeds, (3) Adoption of improved agricultural practices both in the dry and the irrigated areas of the State. A basic concept of such a plan would be to determine for each Panchayat jurisdiction, the additional increase under the principal crops, and the selection of farmers who would participate initially in such a programme by adopting all or any such agricultural practices that would contribute to the realisation of the desired objectives.

SPECIAL ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR OFFICIALS

In the context of the need for increasing agricultural production, special short-term orientation courses are being conducted in the Gramasevaks' Training Centres of this State for Gramasevaks, Block Development Officers, Agricultural Extension Officers, District Agricultural Officers and the Assistant Registrars of Co-operatives. The Block Development Officers will organise a short-term training course for progressive ryots, members of Panchayatiraj institutions and members of Youth Clubs, etc.

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE

Government of India recently issued instructions about the formation of Village Volunteer Force in each Village Panchayat which will attend to primarily three tasks, viz., (1) Increase in production, (2) Mass Education and (3) Village Defence. The scheme was inaugurated all over the Country on Republic Day, the 26th January 1963.

RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

The principal object of the Rural Works Programme is to create opportunities for employment for all able bodied and willing persons in particularly unemployed pockets.

The programme began in the year 1960-61 and two projects under the first series, one in Pavagada, Tumkur District and another in Yadgir, Gulbarga District, were sanctioned. During 1962-63, 13 more projects have been sanctioned under the second series. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for these 15 projects at the rate of Rs. 71,400 each of the projects of the second series and Rs. 35,700 for each of the project under the first series. The programme is gathering momentum.

In the context of National Emergency, it is necessary to ensure that the rural works programme under the third series concentrate on works relating to agricultural production and is implemented in areas which are markedly backward in development. The Planning Commission has tentatively intimated that Mysore State would get about 25 blocks under the third series. Each block is expected to have a programme costing Rs. 2 lakhs.

SANCTION OF SUBSIDY TO REGISTERED SEED-GROWERS AND PREMIUM TO CO-OPERATIVES AND LOCAL BODIES.

Recently, Government reviewed in detail the entire subject of the sanction of subsidy for the propagation and distribution of improved seeds and issued orders sanctioning a premium of Rs. 4.00 per quintal to the Registered Seed-Growers and a premium of Rs. 1.25 nP. to the Co-operative Society or Local Body that accepts the responsibility of storing and making the seed grain available to the ryots at the time of sowing at the then ruling market price. This incentive, it is hoped, will enable the registered Seed-Growers to distribute improved varieties of seeds to the Agriculturists in greater measure.

VILLAGE ACCOUNTANTS-cum-PANCHAYAT SECRETARIES

The existing hereditary village officers like Shanbhogues are to be shortly replaced by Village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries. Government has taken steps for recruitment of suitable candidates and for their training before they are appointed in the place of hereditary

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Village Officers. About 7,000 persons will be employed and so far 3,000 persons have been trained.

TRAINING OF NON-OFFICIALS

No programme of community and rural development can succeed unless the main participants therein, *viz.*, non-officials have a basic knowledge of the philosophy and contents of the rural development and Panchayati Raj programme. Accordingly we have set up 4 Panchayati Raj Training Centres at Nanjangud, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Bangalore, to impart training to office-bearers of Panchayats, and Taluk Development Boards and their members. About 660 non-officials have undergone training so far in these centres.

GRAMASEVAKS' TRAINING CENTRES AND HOME SCIENCE WINGS.

In order to train the Village Level Workers and Gramasevikas, after recruitment, every year about 400 to 500 persons receive training. So far about 2,000 have received training. With the existing training facilities, it is hoped that all the required personnel would be trained by October 1965.

DEVELOPMENT OF AREA UNDER MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

With a view to accelerating the pace of Development of irrigation, a programme for the development of area under the Major Irrigation Projects in the State was initiated during the Second Plan. The programme includes works such as Agricultural demonstrations, Establishment of Research Farms, Cattle Farms, Construction of Ayacut Roads, Advance of Loans to cultivators for development of lands, afforestation, etc.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT LEFT BANK—RAICHUR SIDE

In the year 1961-62 a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs was provided for the purpose, and Rs. 33.54 lakhs were spent. An area of 1.60 lakh acres was developed. During the current year an amount of Rs. 33 lakhs have been sanctioned and against the target of 2.50 lakh acres an area of 2.02 lakhs of acres have been brought under irrigation.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT RIGHT BANK—BELLARY SIDE

Out of the total command area of 91,854 acres, the actual area irrigated is 71,520 acres.

GHATAPRABHA PROJECT

During the year 1961-62 an area of 33,000 acres was brought under irrigation. During the year 1962-63 the total area irrigated up till now is 37,075 acres.

RURAL HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME

The scheme was introduced in the State in the year 1958. The scheme has been taken up in 282 villages and the number of houses taken up is 5,904 out of which 2,495 houses have been completed.

CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement registered an alround progress during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Keeping in view the objectives of the Third Five-Year Plan it is proposed to increase the tempo of progress of developmental activities already started under the first two plans and start new co-operative schemes.

GENERAL

Programme for the first two years of the Third Plan involves a total outlay of 146 lakhs and envisage setting up of 2,000 Service Co-operatives, 20 branches of District

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Central Co-operative Banks, 30 Primary Land Mortgage Banks; 208 Rural godowns, 30 medium sized godowns, one big godown, 28 processing units, one Rickshaw Pullers' Society, one Co-operative Printing Society, 130 Farming Societies, 70 Primary Consumers' Co-operative Societies, 20 Whole-sale Stores, 6 Grading units and strengthening of 50 Primary Marketing Societies, one Apex Marketing Society, one State Co-operative Union and 19 District Co-operative Unions. By the end of the financial year 1962-63 the financial targets fixed under the various schemes are expected to be achieved in full except in one or two schemes. The estimated expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 126 lakhs as against a provision of Rs. 146 lakhs.

HOUSING, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

Besides this there are other sectors of Co-operative development such as Housing, Dairying and Fisheries. As on 30th June 1962 there are in the State, 353 Primary Housing Societies, one Apex Housing Corporation, 70 Milk Supply Societies and 75 Fisheries Societies. So far 4,494 houses have been constructed under different housing schemes.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES

In view of the National Emergency, it is proposed to start more Consumers' Co-operative Societies to undertake the work of distribution of consumer goods equitably and at fair prices. Under this programme, it is proposed to set up 12 Wholesale Co-operative Stores and 240 Primary Stores during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. During the current year 6 Wholesale Stores and 60 Primary Stores are contemplated.

OTHER SCHEMES

The following are some of the other Schemes in operation.

SCHEME FOR MARKET SURVEY RESEARCH

During the year 1961-62, Market Survey and Research reports in respect of grapes, pulses and ragi were completed.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATED MARKETS

By the end of 1962-63 it is expected that 6 new markets could be organised and an advance of Rs. 11.90 lakhs as loans would be given to the Market Committees.

GRADING OF GHEE, BUTTER AND EDIBLE OILS

During the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan period, it is expected to start 2 laboratories and one Refinery.

WAREHOUSING

During 1961-62, 6 ware-houses were started in addition to sub-ware-houses. During 1962-63, 6 ware-houses have been started.

HOUSING

In the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked for various Housing Schemes. The physical target fixed are 2,250 houses under Industrial Housing, 3,300 houses under Low-Income Group Housing, 416 houses under Plantation Labour Housing and about 5,000 houses under Village Housing. The achievement secured in 1961-62 is 402 houses under Subsidised Housing, 1,069 under Low-Income Group Housing, 1,000 under Village Housing. In the current year, the anticipated

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achievement will be of the order of 520 houses under Industrial Housing, 525 under Low-Income Group Housing and 1,000 under Village Housing. In addition to the above under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme in major cities, the State Government gave Rs. 10.5 lakhs in 1961-62 and in the current year, Rs. 20 lakhs are being released.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

During the *Second Plan*, for the new State of Mysore, the outlay for the Welfare of Backward Classes under the State Plan was Rs. 296.38 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 290.72 lakhs. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, the Outlay was Rs. 78.2 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 67.53 lakhs. Under Scheduled Castes, the emphasis was on Educational Programmes, though Economic Aid and Housing were also given high priority. One hundred and sixty-five Nursery Schools-cum-Women Welfare Centres were started and 132 Hostels for Scheduled Caste students were set up and construction of 39 Hostel buildings was taken up and 53 Private Hostels were given Grant-in-aid. More than 14,000 Families were assisted under Agricultural Aid. Seven thousand and seven hundred people were given subsidies for training under Trades and Crafts. Nineteen Tailoring Units for Scheduled Caste Women were also started and 154 Sewing Machines were supplied to Trainees. More than 35,000 people were assisted to construct houses, and 720 new Drinking Water Wells were sunk. Three hundred and twenty-eight Community Centre Buildings were constructed for Women for cultural activities. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, 112 Agricultural Colonies were set up and more than 600 people were given stipends for training in trades and crafts.

Under Scheduled Tribes, 14 Schools and six Hostels were started for children and 10 School Buildings and four Hostel Buildings were constructed. Two thousand, two hundred and fifty-eight families were given subsidies for developing crafts while 3,579 families were given Agricultural aid. Over 1,000 houses were constructed and 34 Drinking Water Wells were sunk. Eleven Community Centre Buildings were provided. Three Mobile Health Units were started to take medical aid to the tribal areas. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, 60 Agricultural Colonies were set up.

Under the Denotified Tribes, 3 Schools were set up and 11 Private Hostels were aided for the benefit of their children. More than 3,000 persons were supplied with Agricultural assistance while 340 people were provided with milch cows and she-buffaloes and 560 people were assisted for the development of crafts. One thousand five hundred and forty-five families were assisted to construct houses and 52 Drinking Water Wells were provided. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, 25 Colonies were set up.

Under the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, four schools were started for their children besides three Balwadies and four Samskar Kendras; economic aid was given to 3,200 families; eight Drinking Water Wells were sunk and subsidies were given for the construction of 970 houses.

Under the Other Backward Classes, the emphasis was on Educational Programmes. Seventy-one Private Hostels were provided with Grant-in-aid. Two thousand and one hundred people were provided with economic aid. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, 12 Agricultural Colonies were taken up along with two Housing Colonies and 50 Drinking Water Wells sunk.

During the *Third Five Year Plan*, the outlay for the Welfare of Backward Classes is Rs. 4.4 crores. During

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1961-62, the outlay was Rs. 65 lakhs and during 1962-63, it is Rs. 70 lakhs and the expenditure during 1961-62 was Rs. 48.22 lakhs. It appears likely that for the Third Year, the provision may not be as high as it had to be otherwise since the Plan is being reoriented in view of the emergency. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, the outlay for the Third Plan will be Rs. 6.32 lakhs for the supply of Wheel Barrows and Hand-Carts and Rs. 4.50 lakhs for subsidising construction of houses and distribution of house sites for Sweepers and Scavengers and landless Agricultural labourers among Scheduled Castes. Under Scheduled Tribes, the Outlay for the Third Plan is Rs. 10 lakhs for two *ad hoc* tribal development blocks. Both under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, additional funds will be provided for Post-Matric Scholarships over and above the funds provided by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. This amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs during 1961-62 and is likely to increase in the succeeding years. An I.A.S. and I.P.S. Pre-Examination Coaching Centre has been set up for the Southern States in Bangalore. Under Denotified Tribes, the outlay is Rs. 14.87 lakhs for the Third Plan period.

SCHEDULED CASTES

Under Scheduled Castes, *during* 1961-62 and 1962-63, the outlay was Rs. 49 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively. During these two years, 61 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres have been set up and a new Scheme of Training of Women Welfare Organisers has been implemented and 40 of them are expected to be trained by the end of the year. Ten Residential Schools have been set up for children. Fifty-one Hostels for Boys and 22 Hostels for Girls have been set up and 39 incomplete Hostel Buildings are being completed. Five Hostels for technical students have also been set up. Grant-in-aid has been

given to 28 private hostels. Under Economic Up-lift, 22 Tailoring Units have been set up and 92 Sewing Machines have been supplied to the women trainees. Agricultural assistance has been given to 1,647 persons and subsidies for development of crafts, poultry farm, etc., have been given to 677 families. Since Agricultural Colony Scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes was discontinued in the Third Plan, the Programme has been taken up under the State Plan and 16 Agricultural Colonies have been set up besides assistance for the completion of incomplete colonies. Stipends have been given to 416 people to undergo training in Trades and Crafts. Under Health, Housing and Other Schemes, 600 acres of land have been secured for house sites and 117 new Drinking Water Wells have been sunk. One hundred and sixty-four Community Centre Buildings have been constructed. During 1962-63, two General Hostels for Girls have been set up to encourage mixing of the Scheduled Castes with the rest of the society and promote social integration. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, during 1961-62, Grant-in-aid was given for purchasing and supplying 538 Wheel Barrows and 306 Hand-Carts and for the construction of 110 Houses for Sweepers and Scavengers. During 1962-63, assistance is being given for the purchase and supply of 500 hand-carts and 500 Wheel Barrows and for the construction of 80 houses. A post of an Evaluation Officer has been set up in the current year to assist the impact of the Plan on the Scheduled Castes and to suggest ways of improving the pattern of amelioration.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Under Scheduled Tribes, the provision for 1961-62 was Rs. 6.25 lakhs and for 1962-63, it was Rs. 6 lakhs. During these two years, six schools for children were set up and eight school buildings constructed and three

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Hostels started and eight Hostel buildings constructed. Under Economic Aid, two Training Centres were set up and 160 persons were given subsidies for the Development of Crafts. Agricultural aid was given to 200 families. Two hundred and eighty-nine families were aided for construction of houses and 12 Drinking Water Wells were sunk. One Mobile Health Unit was started. Seven Community-cum-Women Welfare Centres have been set up. During 1962-63, a Tribal Holiday Home has been set up at Mysore to acquaint the tribal children with the development programmes by taking them out on educational tours. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, two *ad hoc* Tribal Development Blocks have been set up in 1962-63.

DENOTIFIED TRIBES

Under Denotified Tribes, the provision for 1961-62 was Rs. 4.37 lakhs and during 1962-63, it is 5.1 lakhs. During these two years, 10 schools have been set up for children and 6 Hostels have been started for Boys and 10 Private Hostels have been provided Grant-in-aid. Two Training Centres were started. Agricultural assistance has been given to 532 people and subsidies for the development of crafts to 176 families. Two Training Centres have also been started. Subsidies have been given for the construction of 475 houses. Twenty-seven Drinking Water Wells have been sunk. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, 6 schools have been set up and two Craft Centres for Girls. Subsidies to student trainees for various trades and crafts have been given. Agricultural assistance has been given to 900 people and milch cows and she-buffaloes, sheep and goats, pigs, poultry, have been supplied to 1,260 people. Two hundred and forty bullock carts are also likely to be provided. Two Craft Co-operatives will be organised and 2 Dairy Product Co-operatives will also be set up.

NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

Under the Welfare of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, the provision for 1961-62 was Rs. 3.18 lakhs and during 1962-63, it is Rs. 2.9 lakhs. So far 10 schools were started for children and 2 school buildings were constructed. A Training Centre has been set up for development of crafts and 213 families have been given subsidies under development of crafts. Agricultural aid has been given to 125 families and milch cows and she-buffaloes have been supplied to 116 families. Subsidies were given for the construction of 372 houses, and 11 Drinking Water Wells were sunk.

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Under the Other Backward Classes, the provision during 1961-62, was Rs. 2.2 lakhs and during 1962-63, it is 6.00 lakhs. Ten Hostels have been started and 51 Private Hostels aided.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Probation and After-Care Services Department, which was created after Reorganisation of States, is in charge of the implementation of the various Social Legislations and other plan schemes under the Social Welfare Programme.

Under the Care and Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programmes, 10 Remand Homes, 5 Certified Schools, 4 State Homes and 8 District Units had been established during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 11.30 lakhs. The physical targets fixed for the Second Plan period have been achieved almost fully.

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During the Second Plan period, the Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board was also assisted to run the Welfare Extension Projects.

During the Third Plan period, a provision of Rs. 39.67 lakhs is made under this head. The existing institutions, started during the Second Plan period are to be further augmented by the introduction of useful industries in them for the benefit of inmates and by increasing the strength of the institutions. Additional 2 Remand Homes, 2 Reception Centres have been sanctioned during the first two years of the Third Plan period. 15 Probation Officers have been appointed under the Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958. The physical target for the Third Plan period is 7 Remand Homes, 5 Reception Centres and 15 Probation Officers under the P.O. Act, and it is also proposed to appoint 3 Regional Probation Superintendents.

The Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board is also being assisted in the continuance of the 25 Co-ordinated Welfare Extension Projects (Stage I).

EDUCATION

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

During the Second Plan period 3,661 Primary Schools were opened thus bringing the total number of Primary Schools in the State to 27,050. By opening these additional Schools all the Villages in the State except 222 with a population of 300 or more were provided with School facilities at the Primary Stage. The enrolment in the age group 6-11 during this period rose from 16.33 lakhs to 21.68 lakhs.

The selected Physical targets (additional) achieved during the Schond Plan period are as noted below :—

*General Education**Additional Targets achieved***A. PHYSICAL TARGETS**

1. Primary Schools	...	...	3,661	
Pupils	...	...	5.38	lakhs
Girls	...	...	2.26	,,
2. Middle Schools	...	...	1,536	
Pupils	...	...	1.11	lakhs
Girls	...	...	0.42	,,
3. High Schools	..	...	292	(including Private High Schools).
Pupils	...	...	0.52	lakh
Girls	...	...	0.15	,,
4. Teacher Training Institutions	...	...	13	Basic Training Institutions.
			4	Training Sections
5. Multipurpose High Schools	...	...	61	High Schools
6. Higher Secondary Schools	...	...	69	do

B. FINANCIAL TARGETS

Rs.

Primary Education	...	...	797.083	lakhs
Secondary Education	...	...	143.528	,,
Other Educational Schemes	...	...	47.469	,,

Total Rs. 988.080 ,,

During 1960161, the New Higher Secondary curriculum was introduced in VIII Standard in all the High Schools in the State with the object of brining uniformity in the field of Secondary Education. New curriculum of basic pattern was introduced in all the Teachers Training

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Institutions of the State. At the Primary Stage, the new integrated seven years curriculum was introduced in all the Schools by stages in the entire State. Vocational Guidance Bureau and Educational Research Bureau were also established. Hindi is made a compulsory subject in primary stage (from 6th Standard) and in all the 3 Classes of High Schools. 20 Gymnasias and 20 Open Air Theatres were constructed.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The total outlay under General Education for the Third Plan is Rs. 1,451.72 lakhs of which the provision for Elementary Education is Rs. 1,051.21 lakhs. It was estimated that the additional enrolment of children belonging to the age group 6-11 during 1961-62 would be about 1.96 lakhs. But the actual additional enrolment of children in this age group was 3.83 lakhs which is more than double of the estimate. This brings the percentage of enrolment of children of the age group 6-11 to the total number 83.00. But the percentage of enrolment in the age group 6-7 in 1961-62 is over 95. During 1962-63 the additional enrolment in this age group is a little more than 2 lakhs bringing the percentage of enrolment to 87.2. Out of the total additional enrolment of 2 lakhs during 1962-63 more than 1.1 lakhs are girls.

Amongst the several important schemes, the scheme relating to compulsory primary education was implemented during 1961-62. As per this programme, children of the age group 5 years 8 months to 7 years were brought under compulsion. During 1962-63 it was extended to the next age group namely 7 to 8 years. The following

are the financial and physical targets achieved during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

<i>Major Head</i>	<i>Plan Provision 1961-66</i>	<i>Expenditure for 1961-62</i>	<i>Provision for 1962-63</i>	<i>Anticipated Expenditure for 1962-63</i>
(Rs. in lakhs).				
1. Pre-Primary ..	10.00	0.89	0.57	0.50
2. Primary Education including Teachers Training.	1,052.21	124.83	167.43	153.22
3. Secondary Education ..	307.64	28.41	34.82	26.80
4. Social Education (including Library Service).	2.90	0.21	0.75	0.70
5. Physical Education and Youth Welfare.	47.67	0.90	7.58	5.53
6. Promotion of Hindi ..	3.30	0.64	*	9.80
7. Education of the Handicapped.	15.00	0.09	3.63	2.25
8. Audio Visual Education	5.00	0.22	0.50	0.40
9. Other Schemes ..	8.00	1.60	1.34	2.31
Total ..	1,451.72	157.79	216.62	201.51

*Including under Centrally sponsored Schemes.

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ADDITIONAL SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS UNDER GENERAL EDUCATION.

<i>Details</i>		<i>Physical target 1961-66</i>	<i>Achieved during 1961-62</i>	<i>Achieved during 1962-63 (Provisional)</i>
1.	Primary School—			
	(a) Teachers	16,800	4,537	2,000
	(b) Schools opened	2,000	1,741	500
	(c) Enrolment—			
	(i) Boys	2.44	1.84	1.00 lakh
	(ii) Girls	7.56	1.99	1.00 „
	(iii) Total	10.00	3.83	2.00 „
2.	Senior Primary School—			
	(a) Teachers	4,000	1,153	800
	(b) Schools upgraded	1,200	548	297
	(c) Enrolment—			
	(i) Boys	1.00	0.29	0.25 lakh
	(ii) Girls	1.00	0.11	0.25 „
	(iii) Total	2.00	0.40	0.50 „
3.	Basic Education...			
	(a) Number of Schools converted to Basic Type.	2,500	500	...
	(b) Number of Orientation Training Centres Started.	5	2	...
4.	Teacher Training Institutions..	4	4	...
5.	High Schools	210	79	145
	Enrolment—			
	(i) Boys	0.28	0.14	0.07 lakh
	(ii) Girls	0.30	0.06	0.06 „
	(iii) Total	0.58	0.20	0.13 „
6.	Higher Secondary—			
	Number of Schools converted	...	101	...
7.	Hindi Shikshan College ... ..	...	1	...
8.	Institutions for Handicapped..	...	1	...

With the object of providing free Secondary Education to a large number of pupils, education at the stage has been made free to all children whose parents' annual income is Rs. 2,400 or less.

Due to national emergency, steps were taken to avoid expenditure not connected with defence efforts. Expenditure on the Schemes relating to Seminars and Conferences was avoided. The N.C.C. organisation was strengthened during 1962-63 and additional grants were made available. During 1963-64 it is proposed to bring under the scope of N.C.C. Training all eligible students studying in the first three years of post-S.S.L.C. Institutions.

During 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 162.50 lakhs has been allotted to the Schemes under General Education. The continuation Schemes of 1961-62 and 1962-63 would require a sum of Rs. 144.18 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 18.32 lakhs for the New Schemes.

	<i>Provision</i> Rs. in lakhs	<i>Percentage</i> Rs. in lakhs
Primary Education ..	135.72	83.5
Secondary Education ..	18.02	11.1
Other Schemes ..	8.76	5.4
Total ..	162.50	100.00

As could be seen from the above more than 80 per cent of the total Plan outlay for 1963-64 is set apart for Primary Education. As the provision for the Primary Education is quite inadequate, provision for the appointment of only 1,000 teachers has been made as against 5,000 teachers required for the enrolment of expected additional 2 lakhs of children.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

During the Second Plan Period grants were made available to the Mysore University and Karnatak University for their Development Schemes. During 1961-62 a sum of Rs. 8.0 lakhs was provided to each of the Universities as State share connected with the development expenditure. During 1962-63, the provision made is 12.0 lakhs to each University and grants are being released on quarterly basis.

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COLLEGES UNDER THE CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

The Department of Collegiate Education came into being on 24th June 1960. The development schemes pertaining to Government Colleges were being implemented by the Mysore University during the Second Plan period. Under the Third Plan, Schemes have been drawn up for the development of Government Colleges. The amount allotted during 1961-62 was Rs. 9.94 lakhs and the sum provided during 1962-63 is Rs. 16.00 lakhs. Due to cut in Plan ceiling for the year 1963-64, only a sum of Rs. 11.25 lakhs is provided for the schemes under Collegiate Education.

The main features of development are as noted below :—

(i) Continuance of the scheme relating to the introduction of 3 year degree courses with the assistance of University Grants Commission.

(ii) Development of Post-Graduate teaching and research in Central College, Bangalore.

(iii) Expansion or improvement of facilities in Degree Colleges for the teaching of Science subjects.

(iv) Construction of Building for Home Science and introduction of Master's Degree in Home Science.

(v) Central College Centenary Library.

(vi) Construction of First Grade College at Tumkur.

These schemes are at various stages of implementation. A Scheme costing Rs. 3.00 lakhs has also been drawn up for the award of Scholarships to poor and meritorious students.

The existing hostel building attached to Maharani's College, Bangalore is hardly sufficient for 100 students. There is a great demand for additional accommodation. With a view to provide more facilities it is proposed to construct a separate hostel building at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,56,000. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the purpose during 1963-64.

During 1962-63, three Intermediate Colleges at Kolar, Mandya and Chikmagalur were upgraded to First Grade Colleges. Due to the introduction of uniform fee structure in all the Government Arts and Science Colleges, from 1962-63 and onwards an additional revenue of Rs. 4.0 lakhs per annum is expected. Fee concession is granted to all the students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 2,400 per annum.

The M.L. Degree Course started in Government Law College, Bangalore was strengthened by suitable provisions during 1961-62 and 1962-63 and is being continued during 1963-64 with a provision of Rs. 25,000.

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES—LITERARY AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

During the second Plan a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 3.87 lakhs. Sixteen books of literary value were published. The schemes relating to Kannada Encyclopedia and Kannada-Kannada Dictionary continued their progress. The Sahitya and Lalitha Kala Academies were constituted.

During 1961-62, three books were released to the Public, 30 prizes were awarded to the best books in Kannada at a total cost of Rs. 20,000. During the current year similar number of prizes are being awarded.

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The schemes relating to compilation of Gazetteers, Museums and Archæology sanctioned in Second Plan and continued in the Third Plan are making steady progress. The Mysore State Sangeetha Natak Academy has been assisted financially for its activities during the Third Plan period.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

There was a rapid expansion under Technical Education during the Second Plan period. The admission potential at the beginning of the Second Plan was 430 (Degree) and 1,464 (Diploma). There were six Engineering Colleges and 14 Polytechnics at the beginning of the Second Plan. These institutions increased to 10 in the case of Engineering Colleges and 26 in the case of Polytechnics. The intake capacity also increased during the Second Plan to 1,320 Degree seats and 3,080 Diploma seats. During 1961-62 the Diploma intake rose further to 3,320. During 1962-63 the intake position is also as follows :—

Degree	..	1,380 seats.
Diploma	..	3,440 seats.

The Second Plan outlay for the schemes of Technical Education was Rs. 272.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 138.35 lakhs was incurred. The Third Plan outlay for the schemes of Technical Education is Rs. 435.60 lakhs of which Rs. 310.0 lakhs is meant for continuing schemes. For the first year of the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 89.0 lakhs was provided against which the expenditure incurred is Rs. 47.24 lakhs. In 1962-63, the amount provided is Rs. 76.00 lakhs out of which the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 63.00 lakhs.

The sanction of a Women's Polytechnic at Bangalore with an intake capacity of 80 during 1961-62 is a new addition to Technical Institutions.

It is proposed to upgrade the Technical High School, Bijapur into a standard Polytechnic in 1963-64.

EXPANSION OF PRESSES.

During the Second Plan period the Government Presses were strengthened by way of additional equipment and buildings. During the Third Plan period it was proposed to establish branch presses at Dharwar and Gulbarga and these have already started functioning.

INDUSTRIES

There has been all-round industrial development in the State. The physical targets fixed under the various Plan Schemes were achieved, by and large, and exceeded in some cases during the last year as may be seen from some of the following important items :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target</i> 1961-62	<i>Achievement</i> 1961-62
Pig Iron (for sale) ..	'000 tons	52.00	79.50
Finished Steel ..	"	41.00	29.70
Ferro-Silicon ..	"	8.00	9.60
Cement ..	"	82.60	67.80
Iron Ore ..	"	150.00	186.00
Manganese Ore ..	"	30.00	52.00
Raw Silk ..	Lakh lbs.	20.50	20.70
Handloom Cloth ..	Million Yds.	20.00	50.35

As a measure of economy, instructions were issued to the Heads of Departments to defer the unsanctioned Plan Schemes which were not essential and also to curtail non-plan expenditure.

The capacity and capability of the Mysore Implements Factory to produce items of defence requirement was assessed, and this factory may switch over to the manufacture of helmets required by the Defence Department.

The outstanding expansion scheme undertaken in the State Government Undertakings is in the Government Electric Factory. This expansion scheme is estimated to

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cost Rs. 430 lakhs. As a result of the modernisation-cum-expansion programmes undertaken in the first two plan periods, returns in many of the State Government Undertakings have been increased. In the Government Porcelain Factory which was incurring considerable loss for some years past, it was possible to declare a net profit of well-over Rs. 11 lakhs during 1961-62. An aggregate net profit of Rs. 38.02 lakhs was declared in the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, the Government Soap Factory and the Mysore Implements Factory, for the year 1961-62.

One of the important industries in the State is the Cotton Textile Industry in which there are 23 mills with about 5 lakhs spindlage working in different parts. For the further expansion an additional spindlage of 1.92 lakhs has been obtained from the Government of India and individual licences have been granted for the establishment of 4 co-operative spinning mills and eleven mills in private sector with 12,000 spindlages each.

With a view to give necessary fillip for an all-round development of small scale, handloom, handicraft, and other rural industries, a number of steps have been taken by the Government. A total expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs was incurred during the Second Plan period over the construction of 155 sheds in the Industrial Estates and the remaining sheds were completed in the first two years of the current plan period and almost all the work sheds have been allotted to the Small Scale Industries. The expenditure incurred during 1961-62 was Rs. 12.29 lakhs. With the object of providing at least two Industrial Estates and one "Industrial Development Area" in each District, at the end of the Third Plan period, 30 more Industrial Estates and 19 Industrial Development Areas have been planned at an estimated outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs in the current Plan. During 1962-63, a provision of Rs. 23 lakhs has been made.

Another important measure undertaken by the Government to help the un-organised industrial sector is the starting of training centres. In these centres, 480 artisans were trained incurring an expenditure of Rs. 11.75 lakhs during the Second Plan period. During 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 2.65 lakhs has been incurred on these centres. In addition to the above seven production-cum-training centres, Government have also established 21 Rural Artisan Training Institutes to impart training to the rural artisans in crafts like carpentry, smithy, tailoring, cotton weaving, mat weaving, etc. At present there are about 2,333 candidates undergoing training in the various crafts at these institutes.

Considerable emphasis has been placed on the organisation of industrial co-operatives as a means of promoting village and small scale industries. During the Second Plan period, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 21.63 lakhs was given to 29 industrial craft co-operatives. During 1961-62, 12 craft co-operative societies were organised and a sum of Rs. 4.88 lakhs was released.

To develop the dis-organised handloom industry on co-operative lines and to implement several of the development schemes sponsored under the Five-Year Plans, separate primary as well as central apex co-operative societies for cotton, silk and woollen handloom have been organised. During the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 187.14 lakhs was spent on several of the development schemes out of the provision of Rs. 234.32 lakhs allotted for the purpose. Out of the estimated loomage of 1.67 lakhs more than 60 per cent of them have been brought into the co-operative fold. The number of weavers co-operative societies which was about 400 at the beginning of the Second Plan was increased to 586 at the end of the Second Plan. To help the handloom industry to develop on healthy lines, 156 sales depots, 2 mobile vans, 63 dye houses, 4 pattern making factories, 2 calendering plants, a milling and finishing plant, 4 inter-State sales depots and 13 housing colonies have been

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sanctioned. Loans to the extent of Rs. 39.20 lakhs and Rs. 8.79 lakhs have been sanctioned towards working capital and share capital respectively. Under the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 210 lakhs has been provided for the development of the handloom industry and a sum of Rs. 53.75 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of 1962-63.

Government had accorded sanction for the implementation of the scheme for the installation of 2,000 power-looms in the co-operative sector of the handloom industry at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.55 lakhs during the latter part of the Second Plan period.

For the development of handicrafts, Rs. 15.52 lakhs was expended during the Second Plan period out of a total provision of Rs. 33.22 lakhs. 31 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies engaged in the production of several types of handicrafts were granted with a loan assistance of Rs. 3.42 lakhs and grant of Rs. 1.99 lakhs. In addition, 12 Handicraft Co-operative Societies were provided with a grant of Rs. 1.89 lakhs under the scheme for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for the development of handicrafts in the State and during 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 5.90 lakhs was spent.

The development of village and small scale industries in the block areas is one of the important programmes envisaged by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. Every block is provided with a sum of Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 50,000 for Stages I and II periods respectively. During 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 17.12 lakhs is expected to be spent to implement several of the programmes drawn under the schematic budget in the block areas.

Financial assistance to all categories of industries is being channelised under the State Aid to Industries Act, besides the loans granted through the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank and State Financial Corporation. A sum of Rs. 9.84 lakhs was channelised, out of the provision of Rs. 15 lakhs made in the budget for the current year for advancing loans under the State Aid to Industries Act. In addition, Government have sanctioned guarantee loans to the extent of Rs. 20.40 lakhs during the current year. The Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank has so far sanctioned under its "Security Loan Scheme", "Liberalised Small Scale Industries Programme" and "Surety Loan Scheme", a total sum of Rs. 157.89 lakhs.

Government have constituted a State Export Promotion Advisory Board under the chairmanship of the Minister of Industries and Commerce, to advise Government on formulating policies that may be to the best advantage to export trade and to provide a really useful channel for bringing to the notice of manufacturers, exporters and the business community in general, various types of information about export promotion measures undertaken by the Centre and the State Government. Government have also formed separate Advisory Boards for handlooms, small scale, coir and handicrafts, at the State level.

SERICULTURE

The production of silk is estimated at more than 20 lakhs of pounds for the year, which forms more than 80 per cent of the Indian Mulberry Silk Production. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959, was given effect to in certain sericultural areas and 33 Cocoon Markets were opened. Sericulturists have been thus assured of the best price for their cocoons on the spot for the correct weighment.

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The Plan expenditure which was Rs. 11.18 lakhs during the First Plan, rose to Rs. 72.193 during the Second. Schemes taken up were intended for improving the mulberry, silk worm rearing, seed production and also establishment of Research and Training Institutes. While the expenditure during the first year of the Third Plan was Rs. 15.135 lakhs as against the ceiling of Rs. 23.30 lakhs, the expenditure during the second year is expected to be more than Rs. 21 lakhs as against the ceiling of Rs. 21.80 lakhs. With a view to place the filature industry on a better footing, the State Government have also agreed to the scheme sponsored by the Central Silk Board for organising the sale of indigenous filature silk with the sale of the imported silk under which the State Government would sell all their produce at a rate of Rs. 41-50 per lb.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Department of Mines and Geology executed two Mineral Development Schemes: (1) Exploration of Sulphide Ore deposits in Chitradurga District and (2) Investigation for Iron Ore in the Western Ghats regions of the State. The survey and prospecting works for iron ore carried out during the Second Plan period helped in locating nearly 90 million tons of medium grade ore in the parts of South Kanara, North Kanara, Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts. The scheme has bearing not only on the augmentation of the mineral revenues of the State, but also on the development of the State's ports, and the road and railway communications leading to the Ports.

The Schemes of the Department are all scientific in nature and survey works are continued during the Third Plan for proving resources of industrial minerals such as bauxite, manganese, iron ore, lime-stone, china clay, etc.

Under the scheme for survey for gold bearing areas, one of the old abandoned blocks in the Gadag gold fields, Dharwar District, was preliminarily investigated by de-watering the mine to a level of about 350 ft. and samples were collected at intervals of 10 ft., at the 150 ft. and 310 ft. levels. These samples are being assayed for their gold value. The second stage of operation is proposed to be taken up, if Central assistance is provided.

The Board of Mineral Development has made steady progress in the mining and exporting of ore. Sales have registered a steady increase from Rs. 28 lakhs during 1960-61 to Rs. 58 lakhs during 1961-62. The current year's sales are expected to reach Rs. 125 lakhs.

The export trade of iron ore by our direct shipment which was only 0.23 lakh tons during 1961-62, is expected to exceed 1.10 lakh tons during the current year.

Manganese ore production and sales continued to have steady progress despite depressing conditions in the International Market. The current year's sales are expected to yield Rs. 24 lakhs as against Rs. 21 lakhs the previous year.

Chromite had very little market during 1961-62. But during the current year, sale of more than 10,000 tons of ore is expected to yield more than Rs. 8.00 lakhs to the Board.

The production of other minerals like China clay, Feldspar, Quartz has been on the increase commensurate with the demand. The Board expects to export during 1963-64, 10.00 lakh tons of iron ore and 50,000 tons of manganese ore earning foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 5 crores.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Thirty-three schemes were taken up for implementation by the Department.

(1) Control of communicable diseases :

- (a) Leprosy—it was programmed to establish 10 National Leprosy Subsidiary Centres and all these were opened.
- (b) Malaria Eradication—The National Malaria control programme was transformed into an eradication programme from 1st April 1958. The programme was fully implemented and the results are extremely satisfactory.
- (c) Filaria—The 2/5 filaria control unit functioning in South Kanara District was converted into a full unit so as to cover the entire South Kanara District.

(2) Health Centres and Dispensaries.

Out of 150 Primary Health Centres programmed to be started in the Community Development Blocks during the Second Five-Year Plan to provide curative and preventive services to the people in rural areas, 149 Centres were established. The 27 health units sanctioned in the First Plan were continued. As against 86 L. F. Dispensaries targeted 79 dispensaries were established.

(3) Training Programmes.

One training centre for Health Visitors, 8 for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, One for Laboratory Technicians and two for Health Inspectors were opened according to programme.

(4) Family Planning Programme.

As against 10 urban and 30 rural centres targeted, 17 urban and 58 rural centres were started, besides opening 3 family planning centres in the Medical Colleges.

(5) Other Health Schemes.

(a) Health Education :

The Bureau of Health Education was expanded as per the staffing pattern suggested by the Government of India and 2 Health Propaganda Units at Gulbarga and Belgaum were established.

(b) As against the original programme of starting 6 district laboratories, 12 laboratories were sanctioned. They provide facilities for diagnostic analysis, besides food and water analysis.

(c) Ring worm and hook worm control and school health services were sanctioned.

Targets and achievements for 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first two years of the third plan).—Out of 32 schemes envisaged 16 are continuing from the second plan and the others are new ones.

Construction of quarters for Medical staff.

It is proposed to construct 600 quarters for Medical staff during the third plan period. According to this programme 179 quarters are to be constructed in the first 2 years. 4 quarters have been completed in 1961-62 and 48 works are under progress. The balance of 127 works will be taken up and preliminaries such as selection of sites have been completed.

Expansion of existing institutions and provision of additional staff and equipment wherever required is being attended to.

A building programme for the Primary Health Centres with an outlay of 39.38 lakhs for 1961-62 and 1962-63 out of the planned outlay of 70.45 lakhs for the entire plan period has been undertaken. 13 Primary Health Centres buildings have been completed and 65 are under various stages of progress. Ninety-three more works are expected to be started shortly.

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Fifty Health Unit Type Dispensaries are to be started during third plan in addition to 116 Primary Health Centres in Community Development Blocks. As against the target of 50 Primary Health Centres and 20 Health Unit Type Dispensaries, during 1961-62 and 1962-63, 50 Primary Health Centres and 11 Health Unit Type Dispensaries have been sanctioned.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A target of training 150 Health Visitors, 630 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, 200 Dais, 425 Health Inspectors and 60 Laboratory Technicians is to be realised during the third plan. In the first 2 years, 48 Health Visitors, 235 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and 29 Laboratory Technicians have been trained. The required number of candidates have also been admitted for taking the training. Training facilities for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives are being expanded and a programme for the training of Public Health Nurses will be introduced very shortly.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In addition to programmes of Malaria eradication, Filariasis control and Leprosy control continued from the second plan period, a National Small-pox Eradication Programme has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The entire State is proposed to be covered by the end of 1964. Already 8 districts have been covered and the percentage of people vaccinated is over 80 per cent. The Leprosy Control Programme is likely to be reorganised according to the pattern suggested by the Government of India and proposals are under examination.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

In addition to continuing the schemes, from the Second Plan period District Family Planning Committees have been established. Four regional Mobile Vasectomy Units have been sanctioned. Against 12 urban and 60 rural centres programmed during the Third Plan period 2 urban

and 12 rural Family Planning Centres have been sanctioned for 1961-62 and 2 urban and 12 rural Family Planning Centres will be sanctioned in 1962-63. The Family Planning Programme has been attracting number of people for advice.

OTHER SCHEMES

The Bureau of Health Education has been strengthened. The work on the construction of the Drug Laboratory has started and the work is likely to be pushed through very rapidly. Government have recently sanctioned a Bureau of Nutrition to correct the nutritional deficiencies among the vulnerable section of the population. Plague which was no problem so far has reappeared in parts of Kolar District bordering the States of Andhra and Madras. The Government of India have appointed a Special Officer to co-ordinate the efforts to control this disease and a scheme has been programmed in the State to co-ordinate the efforts in the neighbouring States at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. It is proposed to give early sanction to the same and implement it so that this dreadful epidemic is kept under control.

On the whole the success of the schemes implemented by the Department is reflected in the increased expectancy of life during the last decade and the gradual decrease in the birth and death rates.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Second Plan Programme of the State contemplated the following additional objectives, besides those of the First Plan Period;—*viz.*, supply of heavy and special equipment to major Medical Institutions, expansion of Medical Education, control of communicable diseases including T. B. and Development of Indigenous system of medicine. The pace of progress of the Second Plan

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Schemes was more appreciable as reflected in the actual expenditure of Rs. 332.00 lakhs against a plan out-lay of Rs. 358.28 lakhs.

The following figures indicate the expenditure group-wise and the targets achieved.

Group	Provi- sion	Expendi- ture				
	1956-61 Rs. in lakhs	1956-61 Rs. in lakhs		Target fixed	Target Achieved	
1. Medical Education.	134.00	228.47	Medical Colleges ..	1	1	
			Dental Colleges ..	..	..	1
2. Equipment ..	42.70	19.62				
3. Hospitals & Dispensaries.	102.54	49.57	Beds ..	1323	1175 *	
			*(including T.B.).			
			Cottage Hospitals ..	5	4	
			VD Clinics ..	..	..	6
			Dental Clinics ..	..	..	8
4. Training ..	7.16	6.01	Doctors for Higher Study.	20	140	
			*Additional Nurses ..	80	66	
			Additional Midwives ..	140	140	
			Radiographers ..	..	..	22
			Opticians and Refractionists.			11
			Radiology and Anaesthesiology.			45
5. T.B. ..	50.88	21.53	T.B. Clinics ..	1	10	
			T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres.			1
			T.B. Sanatorium ..	..	..	1
			T.B. after-care and rehabilitation centres.			1
6. Indian Medicine.	21.00	6.80	Introduction of Graduate Course.	2	2	
	358.28	332.00	Increase of beds ..	159	124	
			Opening of Hostels for College Students.	2	2	
			Establishment of Central Pharmacy	1	1	
			Starting of a Central Herbarium.	1	1	
			Opening of Suddha Ayurveda Vidyalyayas.	5	5	

III FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The following are some of the important schemes proposed for implementation during the III Plan :—

1. Establishment of one more Medical College.
2. Establishment of Medical Schools.
3. Introduction of Post-graduate courses.

Schemes such as provision of additional beds in Hospitals and Sanatoria, B. C. G. Vaccination, Establishment of V.D. Clinics, Dental Clinics, Domiciliary T.B. Centres etc., have also been continued during the Third Plan period.

The following details indicate the budget provision and the targets achieved so far.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Proposed Allotment 1961-66 Rs (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure during 61-62 and anticipated during 6-63 Rs (in lakhs)</i>		<i>Target fixed</i>	<i>Target expected to be achieved by the end of the first two years</i>
1. Hospitals & Dispensaries.	145.00	48.034	Beds ..	2200	600
2. Medical Education.	175.00	119.418	Medical College ..	1	1
			Medical Schools ..	3	2*
				*(Since abolished).	
Training	5.00	3.920	Deputation of Officers for Higher Training.	100	86
			Nurses Training ..	300	150
			X-Ray Technicians, and Laboratories } Technicians.	40	33
					20

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<i>Group</i>	<i>Proposed Allotment 1961-66 (Rs in lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure during 6-62 and anticipated during 62-63 Rs. (in lakhs)</i>		<i>Target fixed</i>	<i>Target expected to be achieved by the end of the first two years</i>
4. Dental Education and Ser- vices	10.00	9.159	Dental Clinics ..	5	1
5. Indian Medicine.	40.00	4.715	Increase of beds ..	54	30
			Opening of Ayur- vedic Dispensaries.	25	8
			Improvement of Clinical facilities at Government College of Indian Medicine Laboratories.	3	3
			Museums ..	2	2
			Panchakarma Ward	1	1
			X-Ray Unit ..	1	1
			Improvements to J. I. I. M. X-Ray Unit.	1	1
6. Control of Diseases.	56.00	14.002	T. B. Clinics ..	8	1
			Beds ..	300	..
			V. D. Clinics ..	5	1
7. Maternity and Child Welfare.	1.00	0.018	Child Guidance Clinics.	3	1
8. Miscella- neous	0.85	0.115		..	
	432.85	199.381			

During the first two years of the Third Plan, a Medical College was established at Bellary for 75 admissions and two Medical Schools were started at Bijapur and Shimoga, with 125 admissions in each School. These Schools were closed during 1962-63 and the 250 students of these schools were accommodated in the four Medical Colleges of the State for the M. B. B. S. Course.

Post-graduate courses were started for M.S., M.D., and D.O.M.S. Before the end of 1962-63, a Diploma Course in Pharmacy is proposed to be started in the Medical Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore.

A Dental Clinic, a T.B. Clinic, a V.D. Clinic and a Child Guidance Clinic were established during the first two years of plan.

A district T.B. Centre for Domiciliary work was established at Tumkur, and a mobile X-Ray Unit was attached to the Bangalore T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre with eight sub-centres within the Corporation limits.

In order to meet the requirements of the emergency, a large number of training classes in first aid have been started in Bangalore. The number of nurses to be trained is being increased. Medical officers and nurses are being trained in Blood Bank work.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

There are 181 City and Town Municipalities in the Mysore State of which, 69 Towns had protected Water Supply and two Towns had underground Drainage facilities prior to the Second Five-Year Plan.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, water supply was provided to 22 Towns in addition to improvements of Water Supply in 44 Towns and Underground Drainage facilities were provided in 2 towns.

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During the Third Five-Year Plan the target for Water Supply is 26 towns and for Drainage it is 10. Thus by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, 117 towns are expected to be provided with protected water supply and 14 towns with underground drainage facilities. During the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan i.e., 1961-62, water supply was provided to 4 towns. The target for 1962-63 is 5.

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY

There has been a phenomenal increase both in population and extent in Bangalore since the re-organisation of the States. This has rendered the problem of water supply in the City very acute. To meet the present and future demands a long range Water Supply Scheme costing about Rs. 13 crores has been prepared for tapping water from the Cauvery. Financial assistance from the Government of India has been sought for the Scheme.

Meantime a triplicate main from the present source of water supply is being laid at an estimated cost of Rs. 255 lakhs and the work is likely to be completed by the end of 1963. This will increase the present supply from 16 M.G.D. to 20 M.G.D.

In addition certain improvements at head works are being taken up to increase the storage capacity of the tank.

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING

The main function of the Department of Town Planning is to prepare master plans for urban and rural areas in order to prevent haphazard development of the areas. In addition, layouts are being furnished to various towns and villages to guide their future extensions. During the year 1961-62 the preparation of master plan for Mangalore City was started and is expected to be finalised by the middle of 1963-64.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health, have sponsored a scheme for the preparation of master plans in towns and cities in States. In pursuance of the scheme, the State Government have drawn up a programme for the preparation of master plans in urban and rural areas during the Third Five-Year Plan. The entire programme is estimated to cost Rs. 31.00 lakhs. During the current year, the Government of India have allocated a grant of Rs. 2.33 lakhs to the State Government for this purpose. Master Plans for the Metropolitan Region of Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar Corporation, Gulbarga and Belgaum Cities have been taken up for preparation and these are in various stages of progress.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD, BANGALORE

22 layouts have been formed by the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore so far at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.96 crores with a formation of 21,144 sites. 16,676 sites have been allotted to the public who owned no sites or houses in Bangalore. Besides the formation of new building plots, the Bangalore Trust Board also undertook schemes for providing houses for middle class and lower class people and constructed 8 multi-storeyed buildings in different layouts to accommodate slum dwellers. The houses constructed for middle and lower class people have been allotted to Class III and Class IV employees of Government at the cost price. 10,000 sites are expected to be formed during 1963-64.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD, MYSORE

The activity of the Mysore Trust Board, in regard to formation of new extensions and construction of houses, is on the increase. Works pertaining to the formation of eight layouts costing Rs. 80.96 lakhs is under progress. These layouts provide for 3,416 sites.

Two schemes have been sanctioned to provide sites to the Harijans by acquiring 12 acres of land. Two more layouts which provide for 760 sites at a cost of Rs. 20.21

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lakhs will also be taken up shortly. The Mysore Trust Board has constructed 42 houses against which 31 houses have been allotted. There is a scheme to put up 250 houses more at a total cost of Rs. 29.75 lakhs and the work of some houses is under progress.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

1. STARTING OF LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the target of starting 6 Labour Welfare Centres one each at Mysore, Chickmagalur (Malnad area), Mangalore (Malnad area), Bijapur, Gulbarga and Yeshwanthpur (Bangalore North) was fully achieved.

Nine additional Labour Welfare Centres are proposed to be started during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

During the first and second year of the Third Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1961-62 and 1962-63, the target of starting 4 Labour Welfare Centres, two in each year was fully achieved. The remaining centres will be started during the remaining years of the Third Plan period.

2. EXPANSION OF LABOUR WELFARE ACTIVITIES

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, a Propaganda Unit was started at the head-quarters as planned. This Unit is for guiding the Working Class by means of audio-visual methods through exhibition of films on Labour interest.

3. RE-ORGANISATION OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Scheme for re-organisation of the Labour Department under the Second Five-Year Plan was fully achieved, by creating the following new Units :—

(a) Plantation Labour Inspectorate—4 (3 for Chickmagalur District and 1 for Hassan District).

(b) Nineteen Minimum Wages Inspectorate at each District headquarters.

(c) Expansion of the Labour Department under the re-organisation including the I and E unit headquarters.

4. BANKING FACILITIES TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, Co-operative Credit Societies were organised at 30 important Industrial concerns.

In addition the Department has taken up the work of organising Consumers' Co-operative Societies at important industrial concerns.

II. EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, the Scheme for extending medical benefit to the workers and their families under the Employees State Insurance Act was implemented at greater Bangalore, Hubli and Dandeli covering 85,830 insured persons.

During the year 1961-62 under Third Plan, the Scheme was further extended to 2 places, *viz.*, Mysore and Mangalore and during 1962-63, the scheme is expected to be extended to three more places, *viz.*, Gulbarga, Davangere and Belgaum.

III. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Organisation of the National Employment was transferred to the State from the Centre on 1st November 1956 when 7 Employment Exchanges came over to the State Administrative control.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it was contemplated to start 12 new Exchanges—2 Vocational Guidance Units, one Occupational Information Unit, 2 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux, and 10 Employment Market Information Units as well as the re-organisation of the Directorate. These targets were fully achieved.

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During the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan, it was contemplated to start 12 Employment Assistance Bureaux, of which 2 were started.

During the second year of the Third Plan, 13 such units were started as against 11 programmed.

IV. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME

The scheme was transferred to the control of State Government on 1st November 1956 with 704 seats implemented. During Second Plan period a target of 1,480 seats were fixed and 960 seats were implemented by the end of the plan period. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two seats is the target set for the Third Plan period out of which 1,040 have been implemented to the end of November 1962.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME

The Scheme was started in Second Plan. During the Second Plan period, 200 seats were programmed of which 114 were implemented by the end of the period. Out of 80 seats for the Third Plan period 20 have been implemented so far and the scheme has been kept in abeyance in view of the Apprentices Act, 1961 coming into force from 1st January 1963.

EVENING CLASS SCHEME

This scheme was started in the Second Plan. During the Second Plan period all the 200 programmed seats were fully utilised. Out of the 800 seats allotted for the Third Plan period, 200 has been implemented to end of November 1962.

Under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the accelerated training of craftsmen 1,948 candidates

in different trades are proposed to be trained during the next 6 months besides 800 Motor Drivers. This scheme is essentially to meet the needs of the present emergency.

LAND DEVELOPMENT AND ABOLITION OF INAMS.

The work of Reclassification is completed in respect of 53 Taluks and is in several stages in 18 Taluks. The remaining work is expected to be completed in a year.

CADASTRAL SURVEY OF INAM VILLAGES.

The work of cadastral survey of Inam Villages is included in the Third Five-Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 33.30 lakhs. During the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan, 138 villages were surveyed and 71 villages were settled. A provision of about Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been made for 1963-64. Detailed Survey of 132 villages and Record of Rights and Settlement work of 110 villages is programmed for 1963-64.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Consolidation of Holdings is included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The implementation of the scheme has been suspended during the year 1963-64 due to financial stringency. However, a skeleton staff has been allowed to continue during the year 1963-64 to complete the residuary work.

REVISION OF SETTLEMENT

Revision of Settlement of Land Revenue is usually undertaken on the expiry of the survey guarantee period. All the Taluks in the State are overdue for Revision, except South Kanara District and 3 Taluks in Raichur District. The entire State is formed into 38 Zones. The work is completed in respect of 19 Zones and the work is in progress in the remaining Zones.

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LAND REFORMS—ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES.

One of the important steps that has been taken in the direction of Land Reforms is abolition of intermediaries. Several categories of inams existed in the various integrating areas of the New Mysore State. All types of inams in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions, excepting religious and charitable and the service inams useful to Government, have been abolished under the various Inam Abolition Acts. Minor Inams in the Mysore State are still to be notified to vest in Government, for which an amendment to the Inam Abolition Act is proposed. The inams in Sandur Taluk, the Estates in Bellary District and Kollegal Taluk, the Privileged Tenure in Coorg District and the Religious and Charitable Inams in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions are still to be abolished. For the abolition of these inams, Bills have been drafted and will be introduced in the Legislature in due course.

A sum of Rs. 96.79 lakhs has been paid as compensation for inams abolished under the Mysore Acts upto the end of November 1962. A sum of Rs. 88,922-78 nP. has been awarded as aggregate amount of compensation for inams abolished under the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagir Abolition) Act, 1953, upto the end of November 1962 in the Bombay area and a sum of Rs. 49.36 lakhs has been awarded as compensation for the Jagirs abolished in Gulbarga Division.

FOOD DEPARTMENT

One of the important steps taken by the State Government in order to hold the price line of essential foodgrains is to arrange for the release of rice and wheat through Fair Price Depots at the prices fixed by Government. As there has been no local procurement of paddy/rice in the State subsequent to 1959, the State Government have been obtaining necessary quotas from the Government of India.

During the year 1962, the Government of India allowed the State, a quota of 1,500 tons of rice per month and they have given a similar quota for January 1963. As this quota has been found to be inadequate and as there has been no local procurement so far, the Government of India are being urged to give the State an enhanced quota for the year 1963 so as to ensure continuous releases through Fair Price Depots under Price Stabilisation Scheme.

A monthly quota of 10,160 tons of imported wheat is given to the State by the Government of India and this quota is being utilised for releases on a liberal scale throughout the State.

There are, at present, 1,424 Fair Price Shops in the State.

Issue of rice and wheat through Fair Price Shops is having a salutary effect on the prices in the open market. The other measures undertaken by Government for achieving price stabilisation include the administration of the following Licensing and Movement Control Orders :—

- (1) The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and Rules thereunder.
- (2) The Mysore Foodgrains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order, 1958.
- (3) The Southern Rice Zone (Restriction on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960.
- (4) The Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958.
- (5) The Mysore Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1962.
- (6) Essential Articles (Display of Prices) Order, 1962.

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Government have recently promulgated the Mysore Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1962 and necessary action has been taken for the implementation of the provisions of the said order.

As a result of the several measures undertaken by the Central and State Governments and in view of the comparatively good harvest of paddy during the current year, the prices of essential foodgrains are kept under control.

MYSORE LAND REFORMS BILL

The Mysore Land Reforms Bill was passed by both the Houses of the Legislature. The assent of the President has been given subject to amendments to certain sections of the Bill. The points made by the Government of India and the Planning Commission are under examination of the State Government. There are, moreover, certain constitutional difficulties in bringing the Act into force and this matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India. It is hoped that these difficulties would be got over soon.

ABOLITION OF HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICES

The Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961, which has been passed by Mysore Legislature (Act XIV of 1961) has been brought into force with effect from 1st February 1963. Consequently all Hereditary Village Offices such as Shanbhogues, Patels and other Inferior Village Servants stand abolished from that date. Necessary arrangements have been made to appoint substitutes in place of Shanbhogues after giving them the requisite training for a period of three months in all matters connected with village administration.

The Patels and other Inferior Village Servants have been allowed to continue to work in their present offices on stipendiary basis, subject to the same terms and conditions of service by which they are now governed but without hereditary rights for a period of two months till the end of March 1963.

It is expected that the new arrangement would work without any avoidable difficulty at the village level.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

During the year 1962 there were no serious incidents involving breach of peace. Law and order position was generally satisfactory.

PROHIBITION

A uniform Prohibition Act for the entire State was enacted during the year 1962 replacing the Prohibition Acts in force in the different regions of the State. Statistics of Prohibition cases and fines levied and recovered are given below :—

		1960	1961	1962
			(Tentative upto 1-12-1962)	
1. Illicit Distillation ..		10,362	13,624	9,742
2. Smuggling ..		29,777	34,170	24,440
3. Drunkenness ..		37,220	40,419	28,769
	Total ..	77,359	88,213	62,951
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Fines levied ..		8,58,359	9,22,205	6,69,701
5. Fines recovered ..		6,97,371	7,48,916	4,21,729

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REORGANISATION

Proposals formulated by the Inspector General of Police for reorganising the Bangalore City Police are under consideration of Government. In view of the National Emergency the raising of battalions of the Special Armed Police was stepped up. The services of two Companies of the Special Armed Police have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Government have also under consideration proposals for having a full-fledged Forensic Science Laboratory for scientific detection of crime, and for reorganising the Fire Service Units.

HOME GUARDS

A uniform Home Guards Act for the entire State has been enacted and a scheme for raising of Home Guards in important towns in the State has been sanctioned. A proposal to organise Village Defence Parties throughout the State is under consideration of Government.

WELFARE OF THE POLICE FORCE

As in the previous years, considerable attention has been paid to the Welfare of the Policemen and their families. 46 per cent of the Police Force has already been provided with Government quarters for residence. Construction of additional quarters for the Policemen is under progress.

A common Police Act for the entire State is proposed to be enacted and a Bill for the purpose has already been introduced in the Legislature.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Following the measures taken by the Government of India in the context of the present national emergency,

the State Government appointed a Director of Civil Defence for organising and ensuring the implementation of Civil Defence measures in Mysore State. In November, 1962, sanction was also accorded for the establishment of an Emergency Relief Staff Training College in Bangalore, for training Instructors for the Civil Defence Services.

To safeguard the defence potential of the State, Civil Defence Schemes have been prepared for certain places selected by the Government of India. Personnel will have to be trained to man the various Civil Defence Services to achieve the required degree of efficiency when the schemes are put into operation. The Emergency Relief Staff Training College, Bangalore, will train about 1,500 Instructors, who will, in turn, impart training to 50,000 Civil Defence personnel.

While organising the Directorate of Civil Defence and the Training College, strict economy has been observed. Surplus staff of other Departments are being utilised for the Civil Defence establishment and the services of part-time instructors and honorary instructors are being availed of.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

In consonance with the policy of Government for the rehabilitation of the prisoners, the Jail Industries like weaving, tailoring, carpentry, carpet-making and printing have been expanded in the Major Jails in the State to step up production. Soap Industry has been started at the Central Jail, Bellary and its introduction at the Jails at Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum is in progress in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Board. The hand-made paper Industry is being revived at the Central Jail, Bangalore, with the assistance of the Khadi Board.

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PUBLICITY

Information and Publicity play an important role in the successful implementation of the plan. With the completion of the first two plans, it has been found very necessary to launch a more intensive publicity campaign in the rural areas, to emphasise the need for public co-operation and focus the attention of the people on their role in the achievement of bigger objectives. Having this in view the plan makes suitable provision.

At the end of the Second Plan, 1,235 Community Receiving Sets were in service in the State. The maintenance of these sets is the responsibility of the Rural Broadcasting Section of the Department of Publicity and Information. In order to ensure satisfactory working of the scheme, District Offices have been opened.

The following are some of the important schemes in the Third Plan under Information and Publicity :—

FILMS—PURCHASE AND PRODUCTIONS

This is one of the schemes through which visual publicity can be made. For want of foreign exchange and also on account of non-availability of certain items of equipment, substantial progress could not be registered during the previous years. A Central Films Library has been started and efforts are being made to start a film producing unit and to establish film libraries at the four Divisional Headquarters. A film on 'Decade of Progress' has been produced and another film on 'Malnad, its life and its people' is under production. The latter is done on cost-sharing basis. Besides purchase of films a large number of photographs has been produced.

PRODUCTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The department has brought out monthly journals, special publications, districtwise folders and a pictorial

pamphlet on the achievements made during the first two plans. It is proposed to bring out five publications during 1963-64, namely, District Plans, Tibetan Refugees, Industries, Irrigation and Power Projects and revised edition of "This is Mysore".

FIELD PUBLICITY THROUGH MOBILE UNITS

Out of 19 Districts there are mobile units in seven which is proposed to be increased to twelve by the end of 1963-64.

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY RECEIVING SETS.

The object of this scheme is to provide as far as possible all the villages with a Community Radio Set. During 1961-62, 335 sets were installed and during 1962-63, 400 sets are installed. It is proposed to have 350 sets during 1963-64.

Radio Rural Forums have been set up in 193 villages which have organised Radio Listening-cum-Discussion cum-Action Group of farmers and villagers. While 300 more such Forums are proposed to be set up by the end of March 1963, the target for 1963-64 is 500 bringing the total to nearly 1,000.

STATE INFORMATION CENTRE

The Information Centres are intended to furnish information on the various developmental activities of the Centre and the States. One such Centre was opened in Bangalore in December 1961. During 1963-64, it is proposed to open another Centre at Hubli on similar lines

As a part of defence effort a special Kannada Weekly 'Jayabheri' has been brought out and 15,000 copies are distributed free of cost.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

Centralisation of receipt of taxes in Bangalore Regional Transport Officer's Office has been introduced, enabling the public to get their tax tokens easily and at the same time facilitating the process of reconciliation of Accounts. Gradual extension of this facility to the other regions is under contemplation as and when suitable accommodation becomes available.

Fresh rules have been introduced assigning every vehicle to a particular Licensing Office for payment of taxes. This arrangement facilitates the verification and consolidation of receipts, preparation of D. C. B. statements and easy location of defaulters.

MYSORE STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

PROGRESS UNDER FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Road Transport Corporation has made appreciable progress in the implementation of the various schemes under the Five Year Plans as is evident from the physical targets achieved and the expenditure incurred on them during the plan period.

The organisation purchased 591 vehicles and took over an additional route mileage of 11,600 miles by way of expansion and implementation of services during Second Plan. In addition to these a number of vital operational structures such as depots, workshops, administrative blocks and passenger amenities like bus stations and passenger shelters were completed at various places in the State.

During the first year of the Third Plan the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 180.85 lakhs on Plan schemes forming 89% of the outlay.

The outlay provided for 1962-63 is Rs. 170.00 lakhs to implement the nationalisation programme in Bellary pocket with 200 vehicles.

The Corporation is expected to spend Rs. 190 lakhs during 1963-64 on capital and will be completing nationalisation of Bellary pocket. With the completion of the Nationalisation Scheme in the State, Mysore State Transport Corporation will be one of the biggest nationalised undertakings in the country contributing its services to the cause of National Progress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

PROGRESS DURING 1962-63

The normal and regular work of collection of statistics relating to land-utilisation, irrigation, area and production of crops, rainfall, prices and wages, planning and community development programme was done. As during the previous years, crop estimation surveys were conducted in order to estimate the production of principal food and non-food crops in the State. The sample survey to construct the parity index of prices paid and prices received by farmers was under progress. In addition to the above items of work, the Department of Statistics completed a survey to assess the availability of medical personnel in the State. The findings of the survey are being analysed. The Department also took up a pilot survey of goods traffic on roads in Bangalore District to estimate the volume of goods through mechanically propelled vehicles and to collect important information with regard to the type of vehicles, operators and goods transported. The compilation of the census of Government employees as on 31st March 1961 was completed.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

The Department brought out the following publications during 1962-63 :—

- (1) The Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.
- (2) A Picture of Mysore Budget, 1962-63
- (3) Economic Situation in Mysore.
- (4) Agricultural Statistics in Brief, 1962.
- (5) Fire Statistics.
- (6) Census of Government Employees as on March 31, 1961.
- (7) Census of Municipal Employees, 1955-60.
- (8) Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
- (9) Statistical Outline, 1961.

The compilation of "Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1960-61" the "Statistical Outline of Mysore, 1962" and "Mysore at a Glance, 1963" were also completed.

PROGRAMME FOR 1963-64

In addition to the normal work of the Department and continuation of the schemes initiated during the previous years new items of work will be taken up during 1963-64 and thus the scope of the work and functions of the Department will expand during the coming year. One item of particular significance is the participation in the conduct of socio-economic surveys in collaboration with the National Sample Survey, Government of India. These surveys will be very helpful in the collection of data required for needs of planning. Other important items of work that will be taken up are Sample Registration of Births and Deaths and the study of Migration Aspects. Steps will be taken to collect necessary statistics to fill in the existing gaps in the estimation of State income and in the study of employment and unemployment. Evaluation studies relating to plan projects and community development programme will also be taken up.

5 P. M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member Sri Gopala Gowda wanted to raise an objection. (Addressing Sri Gopala Gowda) Kindly move to your seat early.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now that is over. No one can undo it. I do not want to be criticised.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಇವತ್ತು ಶೋಕದಿನ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಶೋಕ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪದ ನಂತರ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಇದು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೂ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I cannot satisfy every desire of the Hon'ble Member. I suppose he has nothing more to say.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ತಾವು ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That cannot be helped.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಅಡ್ಜರ್ನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ?.....The House will now rise and meet again to-morrow at 8-30 A.M.

The House adjourned at Ten Minutes past five of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 2nd March 1963.
